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SHERMAN'S MARCH.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF HIS PROGRESS

His Rapid Approach upon Macon.

Nervous Comments of the Richmond Press.

SHERMAN'S MARCHING ORDERS.

The Army Moving Upon Four Parallel Roads.

The Regulations for Foraging and Subsisting on the Country.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 24.

A letter from City Point, dated yesterday, says that Richmond papers of Tuesday have accounts of SHERMAN's movements, although not of a very definite character. The head of his column was reported to be within eighteen miles of Macon, and advancing in that direction.

Information similar to this was telegraphed from this city last night, as the latest and most important information yesterday in the possession of the Government. It may be further stated, that rebel telegraphic communication was open only as far as Milledgeville, beyond which place the lines seem to have been interrupted—probably by SHERMAN's cavalry. The letter adds, that the Richmond papers contain nothing else of importance.

Our authorities have, at present, no means of ascertaining news of SHERMAN's progress, except through rebel papers. This statement may prove valuable in assisting to determine the degree of credit to be attached to mere published rumors or speculations in connection with his movements, apart from what appears in the Southern papers, or is obtained from authentic sources.

Philadelphia Rumors.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 24.

It is rumored here that information has been received at Washington that Gen. SHERMAN has been notified by Gov. BROWN that Georgia, Alabama and another State, had determined to return to the Union, and that SHERMAN had halted in his movement; also that STEPHENS desired to meet a commissioner from the United States in Canada.

The *Evening Bulletin*, in an extra, announces that SHERMAN has captured Macon with many prisoners.

SHERMAN'S OFFICERS.

Slocum, Howard, Kilpatrick, Poe, and others.

Gen. SHERMAN has divided his army into two grand wings—the right and left—and placed them under command of his two senior subordinates, Maj.-Gens. SLOCUM and HOWARD. His Chief of Cavalry is Brig.-Gen. KILPATRICK, and his Chief Engineer is Capt. O. M. POE, of the regular army. These officers are all tried, true and of well-proven valor.

MAJOR-GEN. HENRY W. SLOCUM.

Major-Gen. H. W. SLOCUM is next to Gen. SHERMAN, the ranking officer of the army. Since Gen. HOOKER's retirement he has commanded the Twentieth corps, and on this march commands the right wing, composed of the Fourteenth and Twentieth Army Corps. He is a graduate of West Point, and entered the present war as Colonel of the Twenty-Seventh N. Y. S. Volunteers, with which he fought at the first battle of Bull Run. He was soon after made Brigadier-General, and served throughout the Peninsula campaign, first as brigade, then as division commander, in Gen. FRANKLIN's Sixth Army Corps. Soon after the battle of Antietam Gen. SLOCUM was assigned to the command of the Twelfth Army Corps, succeeding Gen. BANKS, and remained in command, fighting gallantly and efficiently at Chancellorsville and Gettysburgh, until that corps was consolidated with the Eleventh, last Winter, when Gen. SLOCUM was assigned to the command of the post of Vicksburgh. He held this until August last, when he was called to his present command, which includes his old corps—the old Eleventh—and a division of new troops under Gen. WARD, of Kentucky. Gen. SLOCUM has performed nearly four years of faithful service.

MAJOR-GEN. OLIVER O. HOWARD.

Major-Gen. O. O. HOWARD, who commands the left wing of Gen. SHERMAN's army (composed of the Army of the Tennessee — the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps) is also a graduate of West Point, and entered the war as Colonel of the Fourth Maine Volunteers. He was early appointed Brigadier-General, and commanded a brigade, under Gen. SUMNER, in the division of Gen. SEDGWICK, at the battle of Fair Oaks, in which he lost his right arm. Subsequently he was assigned to the command of the division, which became known as the Second Division of the Second Army Corps, and he was the first general officer to cross the river at the first battle of Fredericksburgh, in December, 1862. In November, 1862, Gen. HOWARD was made a Major-General, and early in 1863 he relieved Gen. SIGEL of the command of the Eleventh Corps, with which he fought at the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburgh, and subsequently under SHERMAN at Missionary Ridge, in November 1863. He held this command until the consolidation of the Eleventh, early last spring, when he was assigned to the command of the Fourth Corps, and participated in the campaign against Atlanta, up to the death of Gen. MCPHERSON, when he was assigned to the command of the Army of Tennessee, which he now holds.

BRIG.-GEN. JUDSON KILPATRICK.

This well-known officer is in command of the formidable cavalry force which forms part of Gen. SHERMAN's army. It is said to number 10,000 men. He entered the war as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second New-York Cavalry, which regiment soon became famous under his lead for dashing operations. His command operated effectively in the northern part of Virginia during the Peninsular campaign, and subsequently became attached to the Army of the Potomac. He made several dashing raids toward Richmond, and in the Winter of 1863 received the appointment of Brigadier-General. When the cavalry was consolidated into one corps, Gen. KILPATRICK was assigned to the command of the Third division, with which he participated in innumerable fights during the Chancellorsville, Gettysburgh and Culpepper campaigns. When Gen. GRANT took the field with the army of the Potomac, Gen. KILPATRICK was sent west to serve with Gen. SHERMAN, which he has most faithfully done, having been severely wounded during the Atlanta campaign. If the gates of Augusta or Savannah can be ridden down by cavalry, KILPATRICK and his men will do it.

CAPT. ORLANDO M. POE.

Capt. O. M. POE, Gen. SHERMAN's Chief of Engineers, is an officer of rare merit and ability. He graduated at West Point, entered the Engineer Corps, and subsequently was appointed Colonel of the Second Michigan Volunteers, succeeding the lamented Gen. RICHARDSON with this command. Col. POE served throughout the Peninsula campaign, and just before the battle of Fredericksburgh his regiment was transferred to the Ninth Army Corps. During the Winter of 1863 Col. POE received the appointment of Brigadier-General from the President, which he declined, and resigning his volunteer position, he returned to his rank in the engineers, and was made Chief Engineer of the Ninth Army Corps, under Gen. BURNSIDE, in which capacity he served with great efficiency in the East Tennessee campaign, constructing the impregnable fortifications at Knoxville and elsewhere in that river. He was subsequently transferred to the staff of Gen. SHERMAN, and has superintended all the siege operations of the great campaign against Atlanta. He now accompanies the army in the same capacity, and has charge of the pontoon trains, of which there are two, one with each wing. Capt. POE is a thorough gentleman, an efficient officer and brave man.

REBEL REPORTS.

REPORTS FROM MACON.

MACON, Friday, Nov. 18.

The excitement in this city has somewhat subsided.

No definite information of the whereabouts of the enemy has yet been received. They are supposed to be still in the neighborhood of Griffin, burning everything in their rear.

They will meet a warm reception if they attempt to come here.

MACON, Saturday, Nov. 19.

The military authorities are active and vigilant, and every man is under arms. Confidence is being restored.

The enemy is believed to be on our right, distant about 30 miles. The city will be defended to the last.

Richmond News about Sherman's March—The Views of the Whig, Dispatch, Sentinel and Enquirer, of Monday last.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Nov. 21.

A principal cause of uneasiness with many citizens in this portion of the Confederacy, in connection with the campaign of the enemy in Georgia, and the parts adjacent, is the apprehension that the people there will not exhibit a spirit and devotion suitable to the occasion. It is matter of equal pain and surprise to Virginians when told, as they sometimes are, that their confederates in some quarters do not display the self-sacrifice and courage demanded by the necessity that is upon us all. In the name of all that is manly and just and honorable this should not be the case.

Situated on the immediate border, Virginia well knew that in the event of war, the heaviest of the shock would fall upon her. Her more Southern sisters, more sensitive to the common wrongs and common dangers, or feeling themselves less exposed, were quicker than she to dissolve the union with the States of the North. Virginia exerted herself to restore peace, and to establish it on safe and secure foundations. She pursued her efforts up to the very hour when war was declared against the States that had seceded. In that supreme moment she took instant position with her Southern sisters and marshaled for the fight. These Southern sisters have not forgotten the joy they felt at the accession of Virginia. It was celebrated with bonfires and artillery and song, and universal gladness.

It is with Georgia that we are at this moment most interested; for it is Georgia that now has chiefly to bear the shock. Alas, for Georgia—she has been distracted by bad politicians. The letter before us says: "The course pursued by Gov. BROWN and others is doing a great deal of mischief." For what sin of our people was it that in a time like this we should be afflicted, and distracted and weakened by such mad, inconsiderate and fatal rulers? Gov. BROWN, in the government of his State, pays little regard to law. He seizes the salt of the citizens; he seizes the distilleries, without a particle of authority in law, but merely because he judges it expedient. The Confederate authorities, however, he impedes at every step of their legitimate duty. He weakens the public defence by an ill-timed and unfounded clamor about State rights. He assails the Confederate Administration at all points, and diligently sows the seeds of dissatisfaction and distrust. Did it need a prophet to tell that such a course would do "a great deal of mischief?" Does it need a sage to tell that it will do a great deal more? As a consequence of such proceedings, Georgia is not ready, we fear, for the shock that is upon her. Instead of that united, cheerful enthusiastic band of patriots which we might expect of her people, they are divided about State-rights, and peace conventions and the like. Heaven forgive Gov. BROWN and Mr. STEPHENS, and such as they, for the mischief they have done. Heaven put it into their minds to retrieve their steps even now. Georgia will suffer, and the common cause will suffer, we fear, from the course they have pursued; but surely they will suspend their captious clamors at least till the present trial is over and past.

We earnestly invoke the authorities and people of the adjacent States—of South Carolina and Alabama the more especially—to see in Georgia's cause their own, and to reinforce her with the utmost assistance. If all will do their duty, as they ought, SHERMAN will be utterly destroyed. If, from any timorous, jealous or selfish calculation, they neglect it, retribution, swift and sure, cannot but overtake them.

From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 21.

Some time in the month of February last, we think it was, Gen. SHERMAN commenced one of those marvelous movements which the Yankees are so fond of announcing to an astonished world. It was indeed marvelous in its conception, and in the energy with which it was prosecuted up to a certain point. It would have been still more marvelous had it been developed to the point of intended consummation. After the failure of the movement and SHERMAN's return to Vicksburgh, the Northern newspapers, seemingly forgetful of their recent premonitions, declared it to be nothing more than a grand reconnoissance, intended only to effect the destruction of the crops and the railroads in Mississippi, and to inspire alarm in the Confederate military authorities. No one, however, believed but that it was indeed what in had been declared to be in advance—an audacious movement involving a vast and subtle combination, looking to a permanent severance of communications between the Atlantic States and Gulf States, and the conquest of all the territory lying between the Tennessee River and the Gulf of Mexico, so far east as the line of the Macon and Atlanta Railroad.

But a system of well devised obstruction impeded his march, and after crossing the State of Mississippi, he found himself at Meridian still confronted by a formidable force, while his own diminished supplies and the defeat of SMITH warned him of the surely fatal consequences of prosecuting his march. While it was yet time he turned and fled, without striking a single blow, and reached Vicksburgh again with an army which, in this brief campaign, had suffered as much as if it had passed through a bloody battle.

We refer to this episode in the history of the campaign of 1864, in order to exhibit an illustration of the dangers which beset the most magnificent schemes and the most audacious enterprises, and likewise because we find in it the ante-type of SHERMAN's present movement, admitting that report speaks truly, and the key to his actual design. The departure from Atlanta and abandonment of the Chattanooga base imply an intention to seize some point on the coast for a new base, and to effect in this way the coveted severance of the Atlantic States from the Gulf States. Whether that objective point is on the Atlantic or on the Gulf remains to be seen. Be the course of his march what it may, our methods of defence will be materially the same, and our resources very much the same in extent. When SHERMAN was careering across the State of Mississippi, a prominent General in our service, with full knowledge of the comparatively small and irregular force left to oppose him, we are assured, felt confident, that with proper energy, there were ample means at our disposition in that quarter for his discomfiture, and to that end urged the prompt collection and vigorous employment of heavy gangs of negroes in felling the timber across the roads and otherwise obstructing the possible lines of march of the enemy, not only in his immediate fronts, but on his flanks, and, as far as practicable, in his rear. By this means his march might be delayed until his supplies would be exhausted, and a force concentrated for the exigency sufficient to insure his destruction. Added to this, our light cavalry should carry off or consume by the torch all kinds of subsistence on his flanks. In this simple, practicable way, and by resort to military resources, of which we have abundance in the threatened quarter, we doubt not SHERMAN may be caught in a toil from which there will be no possible escape for him; and with that confident expectation, we shall look forward to his operations without the least apprehension.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 21.

There is not much to be gathered from the Georgia papers about the armies of SHERMAN or HOOD. The assault upon Atlanta on the 8th seems to have been made under the mistake that the city was weakly defended. This mistake being set right by finding a vigorous resistance, the assault was given up. Our troops attacked, under Gen. IVERSON, about sunrise, and drove the enemy from a redoubt on the south side of the town, but were in turn forced back. On the east side, Gen. LEWIS drove the enemy into their fortifications; but, as they showed a good line, the assault was not pressed. It turned out, after the skirmishing was over, that the enemy had about twenty thousand men under Gen. SLOCUM. The Yankees were about evacuating the city preparatory to SHERMAN's great march, and some of the Yankees said they were going to Montgomery.

Gen. HOOD was at Columbia, Tennessee, on the 2d, with THOMAS' troops ninety-eight miles in his rear. FORREST is said to be at Paducah.

From SHERMAN's army we have the intelligence that it is moving in two columns, as the report says, one upon Augusta, and the other upon Macon. It is not likely that he is about to separate his columns for any length of time; and his line of march will probably be as follows: The column marching on the Georgia State road for Augusta, will go as far as Madison, sixty miles, and there turning to the right, march on Milledgeville, the capital of Georgia. The column marching on Macon will probably go to CRAWFORD's, within fifteen miles of the town, and there turn off to Milledgeville and form a junction with the other body. By this movement, Macon falls, and the enemy are at liberty to move on Augusta by following the Georgia Central Railroad to Brinsonville, and then marching north; or on Savannah, by following the railroad to its terminus there. We shall soon hear of their cavalry around Macon, and very near, possibly, to Augusta. SHERMAN is moving rapidly, and is not much troubled with transportation. He has burned several stations at the depots he has passed, and is devastating the country generally in foraging.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 21.

The Senate has passed a bill suspending for sixty days the section of the law which requires the State reserve force not to go beyond their respective States.

This bill is eminently proper, since it enables the temporary concentration of an available force upon lines important not to one State, but to all the States of the Confederacy. We hope it may be the pleasure of the House to act promptly upon this measure. In view of the threatened movement of SHERMAN into the interior of Georgia, it becomes a matter of vital importance that the reserves of South Carolina, Florida, Georgia and Alabama be concentrated in his front.

Never was there presented an opportunity so promising for the ruin of an army as SHERMAN now offers in Georgia. He has abandoned Atlanta, not by retreating backward toward his former base, but by a forward movement to a new base on the coast. It is, nevertheless, a confession that Atlanta could not be retained, but must be given up; that he could not hold it and occupy it as a conquered, subjugated, reclaimed part of his own country; but that, after all sacrifices for its capture, it must be abandoned and restored to its lawful owners. And thus it slides back into the "rebellion." Rather than make the open confession of a failure by a retreat into Tennessee, the enemy have determined to keep up appearances and to march on, not to subjugation and conquest, but to devastation and ruin, as far as possible, and to a new base on the coast.

The bill just passed by the Senate will enable the authorities to concentrate an auxiliary force in front of SHERMAN, and bring up reinforcements to the army that will dispute his march to the coast. The people of Georgia have now the opportunity of rivalling the people of Old Virginia. The enemy is in earnest marching through their State. If they will oppose him in front, harass his flanks, hang upon his rear, retard his advance, capture and destroy his foragers, burn all stores in the line of his march that cannot be removed, the disgrace of the march through the Confederacy to the Gulf or Atlantic will be saved our country, and Georgia and Georgians will reap the reward of unfading glory, as well as secure their national interest. SHERMAN has taught them how he makes war; he has given them to understand that what he leaves behind him will be of very little use to them; cinders and ashes alone mark the site of Atlanta, and her exiled people are wandering among their friends. The same fate awaits every other city and the inhabitants that may fall into his hands. Since, then, there is no prospect of ever regaining more than the ruins he may pass over, what reason would forbid making a ruin of every town that could not be defended against him? SHERMAN will burn it, why should not the people anticipate him and deprive him of the supplies he will be certain to find in every town he captures. We know that it is thankless advice to counsel a man to destroy his property, but when every assurance is given that the enemy will first seize the supplies of the family and then burn the house, may we not advise, as the best policy, the really humane course, to send off the people from his way, and burn and destroy all provisions that cannot be removed beyond his reach? SHERMAN must depend, in a great measure, upon his captured supplies. He knows that the cornfields of Georgia are teeming with corn already gathered, and he relies on these supplies to support his army. The owner will never enjoy these crops; the Government will never draw one forage ration from them; but unless destroyed, SHERMAN will march from field to field, from barn to barn, from house to house, from city to city, from county to county, consuming supplies, burning as he leaves, and will reach the coast, leaving Georgia devastated like the Palatinate.

Is it not the duty of the military authorities to take this matter of destroying provisions into their own hands, and not trust to frail man a duty so necessary to the country, yet so ruinous to himself? If legislation is required, we hope the Congress will promptly act in this matter. Unless we deprive SHERMAN of supplies he will march to the coast, and return again in the Spring to continue further his march of ruin and devastation.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 19.

We should be inclined to believe that SHERMAN's movement from Atlanta to the south was designed to draw BEAUREGARD from Tennessee, where his presence must be a serious inconvenience, at least, to the Yankees, were it not that such a theory does not correspond with the tearing up of the track from Chattanooga to Atlanta. The better opinion seems to be that he designs to obtain possession of a base upon the Atlantic or the Gulf, from whence, with renewed resources and increased strength, he may prosecute a Winter and early Spring campaign.

In the former view, he will make for Augusta and Savannah; in the latter, we may hear of him moving in the direction of Selma and Mobile. In either case, his journey is a long one, and we do not see that his success will decide any great question. By withdrawing from Atlanta and tearing up the railroad, he gives us all the country between the two places. By going either to Mobile or Savannah, he likewise abandons all the intermediate country; for it cannot be expected that his force is large enough to spare garrisons all along the route sufficiently large to keep the country; and such garrisons must inevitably be captured, wherever they may be left.

This movement, it is very possible, may be regarded as formidable only because it is novel. In such a light we are disposed to regard it, for we cannot see any great object it would accomplish without losing something equally valuable in the attempt to secure it. The similar movement made by SHERMAN last Spring, ended in nothing except the injury inflicted on the population as he passed along. If the people of the country are only true to themselves, it may be the means of securing us a great triumph. In this connection we are glad to notice that that gallant soldier and true patriot, Gen. HOWELL COBB, is in the field, and at the head, we should judge, of quite a considerable force. GUSTAVUS SMITH, too, is in the service of the State of Georgia, and we hope the means will be afforded him to show himself that great officer which he has everywhere heretofore had the credit of being. With such men at the head of such a force as we are informed Georgia can still furnish, it will be a very difficult job to march to Savannah, we should think. It cannot, at least, be done with shouldered arms the whole march.

We know not whether this march of Sherman's was designedly so timed. But we think nothing is more certain than that Grant designs to make a grand attack, all along our lines, at a very early day, both naval and military. That he will be repulsed on both elements whenever he may try it, we confidently believe, for we place the most implicit confidence in our brave troops and their officers, and the great General by whom they are commanded.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 19.

The very atmosphere seems to be charged with rumors; borne on every breeze from the South, they circulate about the corners of Richmond after a somewhat tempestuous fashion, and the croakers, few and ridiculous as usual, are looking out for squalls. SHERMAN's position is as yet not clearly defined, and consequently the field is open for every sort of story. Enough is known, however, to put to rest any fears that may be apprehended as to the success of any such undertaking as the one accredited to him by the intimations of the Northern press.

The designs of GRANT appear of a more important character, and will in a few days, no doubt, put on their consequence and let us see what they are. Heavily reinforced, he evidently intends to make a positive movement for the investment if not the capture of Richmond. All present indication, point to a repetition of the recent movement by both flanks, with a view of holding the ground advanced upon, and making the best of advantages as they may present themselves. There is a *quietus* in the campaign of the Valley, for the present. We will soon, however, hear some interesting news from Gen. EARLY.

Sherman's Orders to his Army—Liberal Foraging from the Country Ordered.

ORDERS FOR THE MARCH.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, KINGSTON, Ga., Nov. 9, 1864.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDER, No. 120.—I. For the purpose of military operations this army is divided into two wings, viz.: The right wing, Major-Gen. O. D. HOWARD, commanding, the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps; the left wing, Major-Gen. H. W. SLOCUM, commanding, the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps.

II. The habitual order of march will be, whenever practicable, by four roads, as nearly parallel as possible, and converging at points hereafter to be indicated in orders. The cavalry, Brig.-Gen. KILPATRICK commanding, will receive special orders from the Commander-in-Chief.

III. There will be no general trains of supplies, but each corps will have its ammunition and provision train, distributed habitually as follows: Behind each regiment should follow one wagon and one ambulance; behind each brigade should follow a due proportion of ammunition wagons, provision wagons and ambulances. In case of danger, each army corps should change this order of march by having his advance and rear brigade unincumbered by wheels. The separate columns will start habitually at 7 A. M., and make about fifteen miles per day, unless otherwise fixed in orders.

IV. The army will forage liberally on the country during the march. To this end, each brigade commander will organize a good and sufficient foraging party, under the command of one or more discreet officers, who will gather near the route traveled corn or forage of any kind, meat of any kind, vegetables, corn meal, or whatever is needed by the command; aiming at all times to keep in the wagon trains at least ten days' provisions for the command and three days' forage. Soldiers must not enter the dwellings of the inhabitants or commit any trespass; during the halt or a camp they may be permitted to gather turnips, potatoes and other vegetables, and drive in stock in front of their camps. To regular foraging parties must be intrusted the gathering of provisions and forage at any distance from the road traveled.

V. To Army Corps Commanders is intrusted the power to destroy mills, houses, cotton gins, &c., and for them this general principle is laid down: In districts and neighborhoods where the army is unmolested, the destruction of such property should not be permitted; but should guerrillas or bushwhackers molest our march, or should the inhabitants burn bridges, obstruct roads, or otherwise manifest local hostility, then Army Corps Commanders should order and enforce a devastation more or less relentless, according to the measure of such hostility.

VI. As for horses, mules, wagons, &c., belonging to the inhabitants, the cavalry and artillery may appropriate freely and without limit; discriminating, however, between the rich, who are usually hostile, and the poor or industrious, usually neutral or friendly. Foraging parties may also take mules or horses to replace the jaded animals of their trains, or to serve as pack-mules for the regiments or brigades. In all foraging, of whatever kind, the parties engaged will refrain from abusive or threatening language, and may, when the officer in command thinks proper, give written certificates of the facts, but no receipts; and they will endeavor to leave with each family a reasonable portion for their maintenance.

VII. Negroes who are able-bodied and can be of service to the several columns, may be taken along; but each Army Commander will bear in mind that the question of supplies is a very important one, and that his first duty is to see to those who bear arms.

VIII. The organization at once of a good pioneer battalion for each corps, composed, if possible, of negroes, should be attended to. This battalion should follow the advance guard, should repair roads, and double them, if possible, so that the columns will not be delayed after reaching bad places. Also, Army Commanders should study the habit of giving the artillery and wagons the road, and marching their troops on one side; and, also, instruct their troops to assist wagons at steep hills or bad crossings of streams.

IX. Capt. O. M. POE, Chief-Engineer, will assign to each wing of the army a pontoon train, fully equipped and organized, and the Commanders thereof will see to its being properly protected at all times.

By order of Major-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.
L. M. DAYTON, Aid-de-Camp.

GEN. SLOCUM'S ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS, TWENTIETH CORPS, ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 7, 1864.

CIRCULAR.—When the troops leave camp on the march about to commence they will carry in haversack two days' rations salt meat, two days' hard bread, ten days' coffee and salt, and five days' sugar. Each infantry soldier will carry sixty rounds of ammunition on his person. Every effort should be made by officers and men to save rations and ammunition; not a round of ammunition should be lost or unnecessarily expended. It is expected that the command will be supplied with subsistence and forage mainly from the country. All foraging will be done by parties detailed for the purpose by Brigade Commanders, under such rules as may be prescribed by Brigade and Division Commanders. *Pillaging, marauding and every act of cruelty or abuse of citizens will be severely punished.* Each Brigade Commander will have a strong rear guard on every march, and will order the arrest of all stragglers. The danger of straggling on this march should be impressed upon the mind of every officer and man of the command. Not only the reputation of the corps, but the personal safety of every man, will be dependent, in a great measure, upon the rigid enforcement of discipline, and the care taken of the rations and ammunition.

By command of Maj.-Gen. SLOCUM.
H. W. PERKINS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Northwestern Conspiracy.

The testimony taken before the military commission, in session at Indianapolis, in reference to the Northwestern conspiracy, is growing more and more conclusive as to the treasonable character of the Order of the Sons of Liberty. The following is the substance of the testimony of Dr. James B. Wilson, a leader of the opposition in Indiana and an office bearer in the Order:

"In July last he attended a secret conference of the leaders of the Order at Chicago, at which treasonable designs were openly avowed, and suggestions were made looking to a revolution in August. One of the commanders of the Order, named BARRETT, stated that the rebel Government had authorized him to place at the disposal of the conspirators two millions of dollars, to aid them in carrying out their designs. This money had been captured from Union gunboats on Red River, and was to be distributed to the several State Grand Commanders, and other persons inside the Order, for the purchase of arms and appliances of war. He offered to defray the expenses of delegates from that fund, and paid WILSON's expenses. BARRETT said from that fund they had paid for the destruction of Government property at the rate of ten per cent. on the published estimates of its value. They had destroyed Government buildings on the 8th of July at Louisville, and steamers on the river, and the ten per cent. had been paid.

This witness also testified that meetings of the order were held in Chicago cotemporaneously with the Democratic Convention, and that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, who drafted the second resolution of the convention, presided over these secret conclaves of the conspirators, making two speeches, in the first of which he said that until recently he had thought that the Chicago Convention, like that at Charleston, would break up, but since his arrival and intercourse with men from all parts of the country, he had changed his opinion. He had seen the prominent men of the party, and found among them a wonderful unanimity of feeling and oneness of idea. He believed the party could be united more effectually than for years before. He had no doubt through his instrumentality he could secure a proper platform for the party to stand on. In his second speech he reiterated his former remarks, and drew from his pocket a platform, which he said he had presented to the delegates from most of the States, and it had met with universal approval. If they got that platform, he would take MCCLELLAN or any other man as a candidate. Dr. WILSON added the following in his testimony, as to the purposes of the order:

He heard BOWLES say at Chicago, that messengers had been to the rebel officers in Missouri and Kentucky, to PRICE and BUCKNER. He thought it was understood that they would coöperate in the uprising in Indiana. The uprising was to take place by order of DODD. He was to send couriers to the four Maj.-Generals, and they to the leading men of the Order in each county, who were to notify the township organizations of the uprising. The signal of insurrection was to be the announcement of the presence of rebel troops or guerrillas at or near St. Louis or Louisville. It might be on or near the 16th of August according to the success of the couriers in notifying the rebel forces. Some of the troops in Indiana were to rendezvous at New Albany, under Dr. BOWLES; others at Indianapolis, under DODD. In Illinois they were to rendezvous at Rock Island, Springfield and Chicago. After seizing the arsenal at those points, they were to march directly to St. Louis, and to cooperate with PRICE in taking it. The operations in Indiana were to be supervised by DODD. Forces were to be concentrated at Indianapolis, Terre Haute, New-Albany, and, perhaps, Jeffersonville. DODD was to supervise the capture of the capital. Several public meetings, and perhaps a Sabbath school picnic, were to be held in the woods near Camp Morton. The Orders were to come armed, secreting their arms in wagons, and, at the appointed time, all would unite in a general drill, without arms, to learn what duties were assigned them. When the troops at camp were on dress parade, that would be signalized by some one, and all would rush to arms, burn the fences and building of the camp, and liberate the prisoners, who would attack the troops in the rear, place them between two fires, and compel their surrender. Meanwhile the Governor was to be seized, and the arsenals, when they would clothe and arm themselves better from these. They would then seize the railroad to Jeffersonville, and transport troops and munitions of war to Louisville, and with these rebel forces and others ordered to join them, would take Louisville, New-Albany and Jeffersonville. This plan was generally known in Washington County, where it numbered one thousand."

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENY.—MARY KENNY was arrested by Officer GILLIGAN, Forty-third Precinct police, yesterday, on the complaint of Mrs. KIEBURN, of No. 75 Sackett-street, who charges her with robbing a trunk of clothing valued at $125. The accused was searched, and some forty door keys were found in her possession. Her rooms in Franklin-street, New-York, were visited, and property amounting to $500 in value, besides a number of pawn tickets were found, representing $250. She was held for a hearing.

THANKSGIVING.

General Observance of the Day.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE SOLDIERS.

Dinners at the Charitable Institutions.

Sermons by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Rev. Dr. McClintock, Rev. Dr. Vermilye, Rev. Dr. Frothingham, Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Dr. Cox, and Others.

Yesterday was more generally observed as a national holiday than any preceding Thanksgiving day we remember. Stores were universally closed. The churches were opened and filled with devout worshipers. The charity of the citizens of New-York provided for the unfortunate poor a bountiful supply of those comforts which make the day a joyful one to them. The people of this city felt that it was a day of thankfulness and gratitude, not merely for the fatness of the annual turkey which graced the family table, but for comparative prosperity in all things. An exciting political contest has passed away and not left in its track the devastating effects of bloody strife, as many feared and a few hoped. Victor and vanquished having buried their animosities, united in thanking God for the material prosperity of the country in the midst of a destructive war. Last Thanksgiving morning, the glorious victory of Chattanooga delighted loyal hearts. Yesterday the news that SHERMAN had grasped the vitals of the Confederacy, was an additional cause of gratitude to true men. President LINCOLN, by his proclamation, for the first time unites the States upon one general day of Thanksgiving. From Maine to California the day was kept as a festival, and around the reunion of families and friends, bright hopes were entertained that the next occasion of the kind might witness a united country returning thanks for freedom and peace. And those who gathered yesterday around their firesides, enjoying the comforts of home, after the luxuries of a good dinner, could not but feel happier at the thought that upon this day the brave defenders of those homes, in camps and fleets, had not been forgotten, but were also feasting upon the bounty of their friends. The day itself was fair and sunny, the extreme cold moderated to the bracing temperature of the Indian Summer, and the heavens smiled upon the happiness, the charities and the festal pleasures of the nation's Thanksgiving. This custom of the New-England Pilgrims, at first confined to a few States, gradually spreading as it was adopted by others, has at last, in 1864, assumed the scope and standing of a grand national holiday, which, it is hoped, will be permanent and universally observed.

We give below our usual summary of the sermons delivered, and the observance of the day among the poor.

Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Tyng.

Dr. TYNG chose for his text 2d Samuel, 2d chapter and 26th verse.

"And Abner called to Joab and said, shall the sword be drawn forever? Knowest thou not that there will be bitterness in the latter end?" How long shall it be ere thou bid the people return from following their brethren?

Dr. TYNG said the questions in the text were most significant, and the spirit of them must commend themselves to every good man. No religious, benevolent heart can desire and give any other than a single answer to them. In this connection he gave the following quotation from the Scriptures:

"Let the sword be sheathed at once and the warfare be ended. Let all who delight in war be scattered. Let the swords be turned into ploughshares and the spears into pruning hooks, and let the nations learn war no more. Let it be done now and let the people return at once from following their brethren."

In dwelling upon the text and the above quotation, he discussed the comparisons therein contained, in connection with our now national difficulties, and argued the various benefits that would arise to us as a people and nation, in not prolonging the war beyond a single necessary hour, viewing in his argument the more ennobling qualities that ought to pervade the masses of the North, that of humanity, religion and benevolence, toward a repentant foe. He also viewed the unanimity of the Northern people in the late election, and said the whole event was a grand triumph of order, and serious conviction of duty among the millions of the American people. The day closed in many places with songs of sacred praise and prayer. I have no evidence that it closed anywhere with that which we have so often seen—intemperance, disorder and riot. No aspect of our people or our principles can be more honorable to us, or more encouraging and gratifying to our friends; and it would be a criminal ingratitude to God, and rejection of his gracious providential Government, did we not on this day confess His interposition with thanksgiving, and proclaim our faith that this is none other than the finger of God. In the second division of his discourse, he said that all the subjects for just thanksgiving combine to place our nation and its Administration on an eminence of great responsibility. We now stand environed with defence, where we may survey the future with calmness, contemplate the rearrangement of our nation when the warfare is ended, and return a clear and just answer to the appeal of the text before us. I have before spoken to you on the terms of final peace, and declared my conviction that there can be no secure or final peace to this nation but in the complete vindication of the right of the Government, and of the equality and brotherhood of man. They are the two great principles which constitute our mission upon the earth, as a nation raised up to exalted power in the providence of God, and we cannot abandon or compromise them but to our ruin. Upon what terms of final policy shall we construct and array our lasting empire, and upon what terms of present restoration shall we receive returning States purged from their rebellion. The former question I have before discussed, and the latter is the one before me now. I should answer (to this appeal for present peace "shall the sword be drawn forever") that it was not *me* who drew the sword. We shrink from it with intense concern. We would willingly have avoided it by any concessions short of our nation's very life, and the yielding of every principle of honorable obligation and duty. We have had no delight in this warfare from its beginning until now. We entered upon it only when driven and forced by an inexcusable and completed rebellion which was armed for the destruction of all we held dear on earth. We were wholly unprepared for its demands, and it has been the very charge against our Government that we have pursued it with a hesitation, a leniency, a generous forbearance, which have all the way confessed in the very face of the taunts of our enemies, how unwilling we were to contend at all. We have endured the most atrocious cruelties without retaliation. Instead of hanging pirates and traitors, when captives in our hands, we have fed and clothed them and let them go; while our fellow-countrymen, for the mere refusal to join with them, have been persecuted from their homes, and driven forth to be starved or murdered in the gauntlet of escape. I do not mean to regret all this cause of leniency to traitors in rebellion. But I must honestly say, it has displayed anything in our Government but a love of warfare, a purpose of destruction, or a career of hate and cruelty. And I answer to the request for peace, there has never been a day when this whole nation would not have shouted in universal delight over the intelligence that the warfare had been stopped in the yielding of the rebellion, or when the application of alienated States for restoration would not have met the most generous and magnanimous reply. It was not we who drew the sword. It cannot be we who must sheathe it first. I answer, secondly, that we war solely with rebellion, and demand nothing for peace but the cessation of this rebellion. In his remarks under this head, he said there was no vindictive feeling from one end of our land to the other which would arise for one act of hostility against those who had ceased to fight and abandoned their career of destruction to our laws. Nay, the contrary would be manifested, and a peace-seeking South would draw from this truly and constantly generous North a liberality of sentiment and a bounty of provision which would sacrifice all its pride and most of its property in healing the breach which it had never made. Where we now stand we have but one condition to make, and one message to proclaim—Lay down your arms and peace is yours. Sheath the sword of rebellion, and the sword of Government and defence ceases in a moment. The day on which you yield your wicked, destructive contest, provided you do it at once, we will give you the hand of kindness and help. We will forget the past, and living with us in peace; you shall never hear from us the sneer that recalls the sorrows through which you have traveled, as your guilt and your dishonor.

Thirdly, Dr. TYNG said he should answer: "In this contest for life and law we know with whom we are contending. We have no contests with States Southern or Western, and have taken up arms not to subdue States but to quell a fearful and unjustifiable rebellion." After commenting briefly upon the ideas pertinent to this heading, he passed on to notice the bearing which the question of slavery had in connection with the rebellion and an honorable peace, stating—Fourthly, I should answer: "We have made no warfare with this rebellion for its slavery, and we shall not commingle the question of slavery with the settlement of the rebellion. Combined as they are, in fact, the one growing out of the other, as its principle and fountain, we still separate them in the distinct adjudication of each, and we say to the States in which this rebellion rages: 'Return to your allegiance and to our Union as you are. The questions of slavery we will settle on another basis which shall concern not you only, but equally include us all.'" Dr. TYNG, in this connection, alluded to his frequent discussions upon the atrocities of slavery. In inviting those now in arms back into the Union, in a full participation of all its new and chastened beauties, he said, that we have no idea of bringing back again the loads of pollution which we have carried out, or of replacing around us the pestilential rubbish which we have cast abroad still less to introduce other spirits, more wicked than the one we have driven forth, to destroy and annihilate an advancing work. We have forbidden slaveholding in our Territories. We have abolished slavery in our national capital, and in all the places of national property, so that our nation's glorious flag shall cover no slave henceforth throughout our land. In alluding to the fugitive slave law and slave-hunting on our nation's soil he said these merciful and righteous acts we shall never repeal, and we offer you a free participation in all their rising and prospective blessings. Our whole nation has indorsed the proclamations of the Executive, offering freedom to the slaves in bondage, with a magnificent ovation of acknowledgment and support which, he argued, were more sovereign than the proclamations of the President, and more authoritative than the acts of Congress. He stated further that we purpose making the universal prohibition of slaveholding a provision of our Constitution for the Government of our whole nation in all time to come. He spoke of the States of Missouri and Maryland abolishing the system of slavery, and said that thus had the dial of Providence traveled round mighty circles since you (the South) left us. You would not ask us to put it back again to that dark hour when we parted; we cannot if we would, we would not if we could. No! God forbid that we should lose all these victories for human love and mercy for any consideration in the universe of possibilities. He dwelt in this connection upon the numerous benefits the South would receive in the bright future by coming back into the Union, and said that "our offer and our promise is in everything we can do to advance your prosperity, to heal your sorrows, to promote your welfare and comfort, to show you the more excellent way, and to make you know and feel how much you were mistaken, supposing us to be vindictive, tyrannical, mean or cruel. This, he said, would be the answer I should give to those who ask for peace, and an answer which I think our nation may wisely and safely give. I cannot but hope that this invitation and offer would be soon accepted by a portion at least of the professedly seceding States. In this light he spoke of Gen. BUTLER's presence in this city, and said that, "I am intensely desirous of peace in this land. It is the burden of my daily and constant prayer to God, in whose hands are the hearts of the children of men." In case of the refusal of the South to accept the olive branch of an honorable peace to our nation, he said that "no consideration of money, or national prosperity, or suffering, or time, would weigh with me one moment; and all plans of temporizing and hesitation must be utterly discarded. The highest mercy to the nation, the most binding duty to mankind, would be the extremest warfare in power, purpose and method with this perverse and unrighteous rebellion. The nation must be united in the purpose." In conclusion, Dr. TYNG said: "Brethren, on better things than these I look, and on this day which recalls so many subjects for thanksgiving, I cannot but gird myself with the brightest, highest, most exalting hope. I trust it is not low ambition or pride which leads me to look forward in anticipations resting upon the past amazing providences of God, to a future for my country, which shall yet make it the glory of all lands and open for it a career of usefulness and influence on earth, for which all nations shall arise and call her blessed. In God, our Father's God, is our trust."

Sermon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Plymouth Church was, as usual, filled to overflowing to hear this popular preacher on the questions of the day. Mr. BEECHER took his text from Hebrews xii., 1 and 2:

"When foreseeing we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith, who for the joy that was set before Him, endured the cross, despising the shame, and is set down at the right hand of the throne of God."

It has been thought almost a blasphemy, he said, to speak of this nation as passing through its Gethsemane, and of truth as undergoing its crucifixion, and of the sufferings of citizens as likened to those of the divine Saviour. If such use, or any use, of sacred history be made upon unworthy and trifling occasions, or if it be done in an irreverent and an unworthy spirit, it is surely blameworthy. But since we are commanded to imitate Christ, I cannot see the impropriety of likening our life and experience to His. Since we are made partakers of His sufferings, by His own and His apostles' express declaration, I do not see the impropriety in likening our sorrows, in their proper relation, to His, which are the model of ours. And since we are commanded to take His cross, to crucify our sins, and to be crucified with Him, I cannot understand their scruples who are shocked when a nation, whose sufferings have arisen, under God, in part from its defection on the one hand, and in part, on the other hand, from its adhesion to those great truths which were born of the Gospel, is called to endure sorrow and anguish. I boldly claim my right, in all trouble and suffering, to look unto Jesus, and as the apostle in the context does explicitly, to compare mortal sorrow with the divine, that I may redeem every dark hour from despondency, and all experiences of pain; yea, and since Christ's tomb was in a garden, by faith I too, will plant flowers around my sepulchre, and watch for the angels that I do know stand at the stone that hides the dead, to roll it away and present them in glorious resurrection. Our Saviour was sustained in His sufferings by the joy that was set before Him. It is possible to augment our sorrows by comparing them with our sanguine expectations; by measuring them with some standard in the present; by bringing them down into the lowest sphere of human personality; separating them from the great procession of providential events; disfranchising them of the celestial privileges; and snaring and imprisoning them in the pitiful circle of the transient and secular. It is our privilege to follow Him who forgot the present in the future which it prophesies. How bright is that morning that is rolling on toward every midnight! The watcher still wears out the hours with his face to the east. He knows what the faintest streaks of gray mean, and all night long he carries the spirit of the morning and listens to the birds. Shall we carry our sorrows as drudging and degraded slaves carry their labor? Or shall we remember that we are all the sons of God, His witnesses among men and nations, and that sorrow, nobly borne for others, is the only sign and badge of our kinship to God? It may seem to some that we have more occasion to fast, than to give thanks; that in a cruel war, amidst graves ever opening and shutting forever over the hearts within and the hearts without; amidst separation, poverty and despondency, that thanksgiving is a mockery. I can imagine a heart shaken by its great grief, or a worldly nature, that has never learned to lift its sorrow, as the clouds do their vapors, so high that the sun shall strike through and glorify them; or sullen and disappointed ambition, overthrown in its ignoble plans, and sulkily sitting in the last dreary days of pouting authority, issuing proclamations in sackcloth for perfunctory thanksgiving; but to honest souls, to natures disenthralled by God's grace from bondage, and inspired to look far across their trials to the bourne which they seek: to all

patriot souls, who believe the national honor and glory are worth suffering for, and that death for liberty is life immortal, there is abundant reason for thanksgiving. Joy and sorrow are not enemies, but companionable and loving. Sorrow knows how to give thanks far better than self-indulgence. Not when life is smooth and days without a wrinkle, are we best fitted for thanks; nor yet, when turbulent joys racket the mind, as bands of music in a small room scatter their own melodies, or confuse them with oppressive noise and echo. But in those deeper and graver moods, when affliction has chastened folly, and anguish has pierced pride and brought even vanity from her high soaring to the earth again, then men are best fitted, by a sounder estimate than prosperity makes, to give thanks. It was in the night, upon a stormy sea, that Christ came walking toward his disciples in the ship. And, yet, He comes, walking in darkness, and heralded by fierce winds. But when He has come, the waves sink and the winds go out, and there is a great calm. How then shall we look upon the sore afflictions of the bereaved? Shall we look upon the dead as if they were dead forever? Shall we walk the battle-field to see only its gore, its mangled corpses, its various horrors? Shall we enter the charnel-house, register the bones and measure the dust, and forever and forever look upon the human side of suffering? Is it nothing that our sons are the ransom of the nation? Is it nothing that they are martyrs and heroes in the noblest cause since the advent? Is life at home, in luxury and selfishness when the trumpet calls, better than wounds and death in the field of duty and of patriotism? Are we to mourn that our young men have been brave and self-sacrificing? That in an age of riches, and in a nation long tending to any ignoble politics, there has sprung up a generation of young men who count manhood better than money, duty nobler than pleasure, and death for a noble cause better than life? No people can be great that love life too much. They that know how virtuously to despise life, are the only ones that live. Some men's hearts live as stones do in a brook, hard and still, and the floods day and night roll over them; and some men's hearts live as weeds do, rank and succulent, growing for no one's profit, and only for their own uselessness; and some hearts grow as do blossoms upon fruit-trees, exceedingly beautiful while they stay, filling the air with sweetness, but hastening to drop, lest the fruit that lies waiting for their death should not swell and come to fulfill all that they prophesied. Yes, I will weep with those that weep, but one tear of gladness for every one of sympathy. I am thankful to Almighty God for this historic period.

Let us pass in review some aspects of our national affairs, which demand thanksgiving. First -Health and abundance of provisons. Who would have ventured to prophecy that four years, troubled with the anguish of war, could pass without any visitation of wasting disease either in the city, the country or the camp? When before have our great Southern ports been so nearly exempt from yellow fever? Consider how many thousands of unacclimated men have for four Summers lived in the most dangerous latitudes, and yet with a very small per cent. of sickness. In the Northern and Middle States it has been uniformly healthy. Nor is it a thing to be forgotten that four harvest years have succeeded each other. Whatever fears arose in the sowing, or the Summer, the Autumn has dispelled! Surely God has forbidden the dark angels to enter our hemisphere. It was enough that war was here. Famine and disease have been forbidden the continent. Second—At the close of four years, we are at peace, and likely to continue so, with foreign nations. Nations are yet but beasts of prey. Humanity and justice are not yet strong enough to control nations. They follow their selfish interests whenever they can do it safely. Whether we are any better than European nations, is yet to appear. But force is yet indispensable to the world's peace. A nation that cannot defend itself, let loose among these nations, is like a sheep strayed among wolves, who quarrel and rage among themselves, not to defend, but to determine which shall seize it. There cannot be a doubt that we owe our immunity from attack to the salutary fears of nations, who are friendly to those who can make war dangerous. We have been four years in the lions' den. God has shut the lions' mouths. It would not be generous, in looking for the instruments by which Providence has worked, to fail to recognize the ability of our ministers at St. James and the Tuileries. Mr. BRECHER here paid a high tribute of praise to Mr. ADAMS and Mr. DAYTON, for the labor they have performed on behalf of their country, in the midst of difficulties and trials of the most delicate nature, and then proceeded to say: Third. You will expect me to suggest some proper themes of thanksgiving, in view of the importance and peaceful termination of the most critical election which ever took place in America. Now that the heat of canvass is over, and one looks back upon it, does not, as is often the case, look less, but more, than we thought it. When, last year, I had sailed that wonderful poem-lake Lucerne, and taken carriage to travel through the home-scenes of the immortal WILLIAM TELL, then rose up on our left the bald and bold mountain Mird Galli. For hours we coasted its near neighborhood, and seemed unable to clear its skirts, so broadly did it stand. At every opening to its summit we looked up with admiration, yet ever the same rugged grandeur in a desolate solitude. And for half a day, as we traveled from it, it still opened upon us looking back, and ever grew with each pause, and not till we were far away had we reached a point of view that disclosed how vast it was. Not in our day will history gain a space sufficient from which to view the vast proportion of the movements of which this election is so important a part. First, the time and place of it are worthy of remark. It was in the midst of a terrific war. We stood kneedeep at home in conspiracy, contending with enemies not at a distance. A public divided as to policy, men and principles, the election was absolutely free, after a most searching discussion, and it transpired as calmly as leaves grow. It was the very antithesis and bright contrast of revolution. The nation pronounced sentence with judicial dignity; and the advocates that but just before had filled the court with fiery imp leadings, bowed to the decision, accepted the awards, and laid aside from that moment feud and feeling. Consider the meaning of such sublime acquiescence—the decision of majority? It is the root of stable government. Without that free institutions would rain revolution. So long as men have free speech, the most unlimited right of canvass and unrestrained exercise of influence, there can be no harm if, upon the decision of the vote, all men scrupulously and religiously acquiesce! And I am proud of this feature of those men and citizens whom I have opposed and resisted before the people. Their conduct has been wise, patriotic, and worthy of the institutions under which they live. Right or wrong, before the election, they are all right since. Second, consider the elements that were involved in that election. It was in its inmost nature the right of mankind to self-government. To be sure it took on the outward form of local interests. It involved the transient elements. But when we strip off all that was purely local, transient and incidental, that which remains was the whole question of liberty, regulated by law, and administered by instruments and machines of nice political institutions, without which popular liberty is but a lamp in a stormy night—soon blown out. Even our burden came with mercies. And our debt and taxation are not without aspects of good, and should excite thanksgiving. 1. A debt heaped up by such foolish foreign wars as Great Britain waged during the period in which her enormous debt was created, would indeed be a misfortune. During the whole period of the Napoleonic wars, Great Britain, under the pretence of resisting a despot and usurper, was in fact pouring enormous subsidies into the treasuries of the old despotic and worn-out dynasties of Europe, in Spain, in Italy, in Austria, in Prussia, and draining her population for soldiers to resist the man whose coming regenerated Europe, and in favor of men who represented the moral condition of the worst state of society since the Roman empire. Our national debt accumulates in a struggle for the maintenance of our territorial integrity, for the supremacy of our Government over its own people, and in its later stages, for the infusion into our Government and national policy of those political truths which we had always declared fundamental. The debt incurred is only the price we pay for our life. Honor forbids us to consider any sum dear that is indispensable to national existence. But a debt is a relative thing. It is oppressive, not by its absolute quantity, but by its relation to the property and the productive power of the State. Mr. BRECHER here presented some estimates to show that, should our debt be three thousand millions at the close of the war, it could be paid in the year 1900, supposing the rate of increase in property be as in the past by a tax of five per cent. on the production of the country. He showed, too, that, notwithstanding the fears of many, we had no good reason to apprehend financial ruin after the war, instancing our own history after the Revolution and the War of 1812, when, by the imposition of a high, prohibitive tariff, we were brought safely through our financial difficulties. Free trade following our war, he urged, would be more deadly than the war itself. But if the Government shall interpose such a barrier between home industry and foreign competition as to leave our mechanics and laborers without foreign competition, there can be no reasonable doubt that we shall pass from war to peace without convulsion or prostration. With a few further remarks in regard to the moral results of the recent election in relation to the financial question, as affording proof that the people would maintain the position of the Government and pay the debt to the last cent, thus illustrating the spirit of our people, and stamping them a royal republican nation, with sterling honesty, Mr. BRECHER closed.

Sermon of Rev. Dr. Chapin.

Rev. Dr. CHAPIN selected for the text of his Thanksgiving sermon the 16th verse of the 23d chapter of Exodus:

"The feast of ingathering, which is in the end of the year, when thou hast gathered in thy labors out of the field."

The observance referred to, said he, is perhaps best known as "The Feast of Tabernacles." Transmitted from generation to generation, it has recently been celebrated in our midst at the period of the year fixed by the Mosaic Law, and by the very people upon whom it was originally enjoined. It is difficult to find anything in the history of mankind more astonishing than the integrity of that system of faith and worship which has descended through so many centuries, and been perpetuated through so many changes. We who believe in a more spiritual religion, and for whom, thus believing, "the hand writing of ordinances has been blotted out," are not bound to observe the precise time of this festival, any more than its forms. But surely we do acknowledge the essential grounds of such a service as that mentioned in the text. We recognize its spirit and its truth, as appealing to men in all ages, and as having at the present time a special application to ourselves. Therefore to-day we heed the injunction to keep "the Feast of Ingathering," which is in the end of the year, when thou hast gathered in thy labors out of the field. The basis of the subject before us, then, is the significance of our National Thanksgiving Day. The sentiment of the present occasion is that of thankfulness. Thus it was in the original Feast of Tabernacles. It was a ceremonial of praise and of joy. Perhaps it is hardly necessary to say that, in every truly devout mind, this sentiment of thankfulness will be as habitual and spontaneous as that of prayer, as the act of supplication. It involves the same sense of dependence which may be termed a fundamental element of religion. But is it not true that men are more apt to refer to God in the hour of need, than in the time of well being? "Were there not ten cleansed?" said Jesus upon a certain occasion, "but where are the nine? There are not found that returned to give glory to God, save this stranger." Unusual occurrences, interruptions of continual and ordinary blessings, elicit our progress. Yet there are few lives whose steady reception of benefits does not furnish occasion for praise—a praise which, perhaps, we forget to render, of this very steadiness and commonness. In the second place, the significance of our national Thanksgiving day is expressed in the character of the present occasion. The anologies between this observance and the Feast of Tabernacles are many and close. The Feast of Tabernacles was not only an agricultural, it was a political celebration. It commemorates the time when the children of Israel escaped from the bondage of Egypt. It was a national festival, established by authority. It covenants LIBERTY. It covenants NATIONAL UNITY. This is the character of this Thanksgiving Day—it expresses the loyal spirit of the nation. The people meet in obedience to the proclamation of the head of the nation. We are a law-abiding and an intelligent people; our Liberty is not license; our Democratic idea of Freedom is expressed in Free Government. The Reverend Doctor, after referring to the many advantages we have gained as a nation, and the many victories we have obtained since our last Thanksgiving Day, closed by urging all to keep and celebrate the day in a proper spirit—a spirit of thankfulness.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. McClintock.

At the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK took his text from psalm cvii., 22d verse:

"Let them sacrifice the sacrifice of thanksgiving."

Thanksgiving, while this dreadful war lasts? Thanksgiving for what? For the devastation of entire regions of our fair land? For the slaughter of our children, our friends and our neighbors? No; not for these fruits of evil and bitterness. But because God does not give us peace, shall we be thankless for His good gifts? Is the first fruit of His chastisement to be ingratitude? Let us thank Him; then, that even in the midst of the civil war, so large a part of the land enjoys all the substantial blessings of peace. Our farmers have followed the plough in quiet, and their labors have been rewarded with abundant harvests. Our workshops resound with the din of ceaseless activity. No strong arm need be idle, in all the length and breadth of the land. There is work for all; and pay for all the work. How different is all this from the predictions of our enemies and the fears of many, even of ourselves, four years ago? The grass was to grow in our streets; our cities were to be given up to anarchy; our rebellion against "King Cotton" was to be punished with famine if not with slaughter. Four years, nearly, of bitter war; yet we have abundance in all the land. Let us thank God then, now, more than ever, for all these gifts; for now, more than ever, are they necessary to us. The same bountiful hand that has so abundantly blessed our fields and given rewards to the labor of man, has preserved us from pestilence at home, and has wonderfully preserved our soldiers from the ordinary scourges of camp life. The ratio of mortality in our armies is indisputably lower than has ever been known with any country with large armies on the field. It is true that vast numbers have been withdrawn from the labors of the farm and workshop to recruit our armies; but here again Providence has blessed us with a vaster emigration than has ever been known before, to fill up the gaps in the great army of labor. And while I acknowledge the perils of this vast addition of comparatively untrained people to our population, it is yet our duty, on the one hand to thank God that he sends these masses to us, and on the other hand do all that we can to make good citizens and Christians out of them. Besides these general grounds of thanksgiving, we find special cause of thankfulness in the military issues of the year. For the first time in the history of the war, we have heard, even from the rebel so-called President himself, a sharp cry of alarm and despair. And well may he tremble. With GRANT firmly planted at the very gates of Richmond, with SHERMAN boldly pushing through the heart of Georgia. I am no prophet, and have never believed that this war of principles—a war that is to decide the lot of humanity, not only in America, but throughout the world—could be a short war; but I now venture to look forward to the end, and to hope that in another twelve-month we shall be singing the songs of peace. The year, too, has given us its moral as well as its military triumphs, for which we are bound to thank God. Among the greatest of these is the fact that the election has passed off, after a most exciting canvass, without disturbance. There was more trouble in a single borough election in England last year, while I was there, than has marked our whole Presidential contest from Maine to California. For this let us thank God,

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Vermilye.

Text—Psalm xxxiv, 8: "O taste and see that the Lord is good."

The preacher dwelt *first* upon the fact and proofs of the Divine goodness; and, *secondly*, upon our duty to see, to mark, and to enjoy the special displays of God's benevolence. At the close he said:

My subject falls in so fully with the spirit of the appointment under which we assemble this morning, that I am not sure but it will be well here to leave it, and intrust its particular applications to your own reflections. Yet you expect some distinct allusion to the occasion. I recall the time when the appointment of a Fast or a Thanksgiving Day by the President of the United States, or even a State Governor, was thought to be an unathorized and dangerous usurpation, and was bitterly denounced. But time and events change our ideas as well as our condition. Happy when the change is so clearly on the side of good morals and of piety as to indicate decided advancement in the right direction. It is coming back to the spirit of the fathers of almost all our settlements, who publicly and habitually honored God as their leader to these shores, and as the founder of empires—under whose provident care the State must stand. And while I know not the personal religious sentiments of our present Chief Magistrate, it is highly to his praise and to the praise of those with whom he counsels, that during the sad war which desolates a portion of our land, he has so often and so cordially suggested days of humiliation for our troubles, and thanksgivings for our success. The ordinary topics of annual Thanksgiving are not to be overlooked: Peace around our firesides, health and fruitful seasons, the benefits of education, and he enjoyment of our own religious ordinances. These causes of thanks are the more urgent, since all these mercies have been retained and were increased among us, notwithstanding the war into which we are plunged. But there are other grounds of thanks: special tokens, as I am disposed to construe them, of God's particular goodness. At no period in our history, for example, has this people passed through an election on which, by the assent of all parties, so much rested, which was supposed to be fraught with such awful solemnity, as that which has just closed. Apprehensions were painfully alive; parties and passions were highly excited; no doubt, from the disclosures which have been made in various parts of the land, there were good reasons for fear from the machinations of bad men among ourselves; yet never was there a more quiet election, and never was the result of an election more nobly treated: honorable submission, on the one side, to the legitimate operation of our institutions which resulted in their defeat; and a magnanimous forbearance, a brotherly cordiality on the part of the successful side. The entire course and issue of this election is to me a sublime moral spectacle, honorable in the highest degree to our people, the best possible comment upon our institutions, and presage of their endurance, and an augury, as I regard it, most auspicious for the future prosperity of our whole beloved country. Foreign nations did not credit, and, we may believe, hardly desired such and so peaceful an issue. Foreigners, even of free countries, can hardly comprehend it. It will serve to help on their enlightenment, impress them with respect, though perhaps with no greater love for us, and will greatly advance, beyond doubt, the cause of political and social freedom to which we are committed. The people of the old world long for such a day among themselves, and this will help it on. Yet let us not forget that for this happy result we are indebted to no arm of flesh merely—not merely to wise precautions—but to the protecting goodness of God.

Sermon by Rev. Mr. Frothingham.

Mr. FROTHINGHAM took for his text the first verse of the 98th Psalm:

"O sing unto the Lord a new song; for He hath done marvelous things: His right hand and His holy arm hath gotten Him the victory."

After premising that the usual custom of preaching a political sermon on the questions before the country, might be omitted, because all such questions had been thoroughly canvassed during the presidential campaign, and all that could be answered had been answered by the election, the preacher touched on the general gladness that was diffused among our people, and showed why this gladness took the deeper tone of gratitude. People are not thankful in time of abundance, because abundance is the rule: health is matter-of-course; safety and comfort are nothing extraordinary; good fortune is the law of existence. Thanksgiving was instituted in the midst of desolations. In fact men are not grateful for any material good, partly because they earn it by their toil; partly because it comes through the agency of natural laws, whose constancy leaves no room for surprise; and partly because it never satisfies the real want of the soul. We are thankful for that which we could not make for ourselves: for ideas, truths, convictions, principles, which come from a region above our own will. As a people, therefore, we are thankful, not for harvests; not for security; not for peace; not for financial strength; but, First, for the unity of the people of the North; a unity unexpected—almost despaired of; which everything conspired to break. Second, for unity on the basis of a great principle—the principle of human liberty. They are one in a purpose to carry out and sustain the principles of republican institutions; one in the sentiment of a common humanity. Every civil and social good is involved in this. The genius of a new nation finds birth in it. After briefly recapitulating the achievements of this principle in its efforts to find expression in law and custom, Mr. FROTHINGHAM drew a picture of the promise it held forth when it should be triumphant in its sway over the country. It is indeed a new song that the nation sings unto the Lord.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Adams.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS took for his text Acts xxvii., 32-36:

"And while the day was coming on, Paul besought them all to take meat, saying this day is the fourteenth day you have tarried, and continued fasting, having taken nothing; therefore, I pray you take some meat; for this is for your health, for there shall not a hair fall from the head of any of you. And when he had thus spoken, he took bread, and gave thanks to God in presence of them all, and when he had broken it he began to eat. Then were they all of good cheer, and they also took some meat."

In the first book of the "Æneid" we have a description, in VIRGIL'S liveliest manner, of a furious storm on the sea, by which the hero of the epic, with all the fleet, were brought nigh to destruction. Æolus and all his crew of winds had broken loose from their cave of rocks and lashed the sea with foam; nothing could stand before the boisterous rage, the seams of the ship yawned, the oars snapped, some of the benches fell over into the trough of the sea, furniture and men, washed overboard, were drifting about in the yeasty surge, when, suddenly, Neptune lifts his placid head out of the deep sea, sends back the winds to their prison, puts to rest the stormy billows, disperses the congregated clouds, brings back the sun, and creates a bright and blessed calm: Even so when sedition rages in a city, and a mob is raging through the streets, and stones and clubs are flying through the air—if by chance they shall see some man remarkable for his benevolence and wisdom, instantly they are still, giving him their attention while he soothes their passions and counsels them to peace, This poetic scene not inaptly illustrates the effect produced on all our minds by the return of this halcyon day of the American calendar. It finds us in mid-ocean, contending with angry gales and surges. We are conversant with the perils, the burdens and the sorrows of a protracted war, yet such are the memories and associations connected with this day, that we are not surprised to find the wondrous effect it has in hushing us into tranquility and making us happy. We call it our day of thanksgiving. Frequent, indeed, are the occasions when fasting and lamentation are most becoming. To-day we are invited to give thanks. It is the festival of gratitude in the lull of a storm, and we intend to take meat, give thanks and be of good cheer. A smile comes to-day, over the grim visage of war, the camp is converted into a domestic festival. The homestead sends of its plenty to the soldier in the tent and trench. Let the hand loosen its grip for a few hours on sword and musket, and the snow-white flag float from every dwelling and every church, while for one day a whole nation devotes itself to the delightful occupation of fostering and expressing sincere gratitude to Almighty God. To be thankful and happy when all is propitious and peaceful implies nothing to our credit. The great act is to be cheerful and hopeful when affairs appear to be in perplexity and gloom. Were we inclined to seek for causes of complaint we might find material enough in our times and our affairs. A civil war which for magnitude, the extent of territory which it covers, the number of combatants it involves, throws into shade every rival; a national debt created out of nothing and rolling up in the space of four years to a sum of dollars already equal to twice the number of all the inhabitants of our planet; the graves which have been crowded with hundreds of thousands of the most vigorous youth of the continent, taken from the avocations of peace and from happy homes to a red and hasty burial; and the uncertainties and apprehensions which still attend an unadjusted strife—all these might be our chosen themes until our hearts were wrung with agony, but not one of them would be an appropriate topic for this day of gratitude, save as we can discern good evolved out of evil. Whatever opinions may exist as to policy and management, there never was a time when the people of this nation were more determined to maintain the nation's honor and the nation's life, than at this very hour. Allegiance is a legal conformity, and may be compelled by outward force; loyalty is an uncoerced and an unbought grace, with true love in its heart, and is patient and strong, ready to do whatever will glorify and bless the country to which it clings with undying devotion. Failing not to recount our obligations this day to our fellow-citizens whose living hearts have been the rampart of our defence, let us be thankful for the belief that there is a fountain of loyalty in the hearts of the people, deep and full enough to insure the preservation of the nationality and secure us from internal violence and foreign invasion. For the first time in our existence as a nation, we have a coin bearing upon its face a religious sentiment: "In God we trust." If the sentiment now in circulation on the coin is but deeply impressed on the hearts of the nation, we may be released from all apprehensions as to the future. One word more; a single grain of frankincense upon our domestic altars. The day is sacred to home affections and home enjoyments. There are many vacancies to-day in the homes of our land. There will be missed not only the venerable parent, who has gone in the course of nature, like harvest grain fully ripe, and the little child, the light and blessing of the household, but multitudes, for number like the leaves of the Autumn, who have had a soldier's burial. We will not intrude upon domestic sanctities; but the scene is before us; may God's blessing rest upon the family meetings.

Twenty-Fifth-Street Baptist Church.

SUDDEN ILLNESS OF DR. WILLIAMS.

Three of the up-town Baptist churches had arranged to have Union Thanksgiving services in Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS' church, in Twenty-fifth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and a very large congregation assembled at the appointed hour to listen to a discourse from that eminent and learned divine. As the time arrived for the commencement of the services the audience were disappointed and grieved at the announcement from Rev. Mr. BUDDINGTON that Dr. WILLIAMS had been taken suddenly ill on Wednesday night, and was unable to leave his house. We are informed that the Doctor was attacked on Wednesday evening while preparing his sermon, with a paroxysm of the disease to which he has long been subject, and is still confined to his room. We are also requested to state, that should his health permit, he will deliver the discourse intended for Thanksgiving on Sunday next, at his church in Twenty-fifth-street.

Sermon of Rev. Dr. Coxe.

Dr. COXE took for his text:

"For I know the thoughts that I think toward you saith the Lord, thoughts of peace and not of evil to give you an expected end." Jeremiah 27: 11.

The speaker commenced by saying that God dealt with the Children of Israel in such a way as to give them needed discipline. They thought during their seventy years of captivity that the time was wasted; that henceforth there remained for Israel only years of suffering; but these were years of discipline, of trial. It has been hard for us to believe that God, during these years of war, has been showing us tokens of love in spite of our sins; but the text suggests this. The ways of God seem hard, his displeasures severe, but through all he has thoughts of peace toward us. When the war began the speaker was not surprised. He remembered that swift destruction sometimes overtakes a nation. He was not sure of the triumph of a nation that had forgotten God, in whose Constitution His name is ignored. He asked, Are we a Christian nation? Have we a right to appropriate to ourselves this name? God promised to save Sodom if ten righteous men could be found therein. On the same principle, we may hope truth will save us. Sublime thought! Ten righteous men more than chariots and horses. The family altars are the conservators of the land. The sacrifices from Christian homes is an acceptable offering. It is not so much the extent of the land; not so much the men of consequence in it, as the Christian character of the land. There is no more glorious spectacle than to see thousands bowed in prayer in response to the Chief Magistrate of the nation. We have become a nation of voters. God has given us a warning. He could stand there, without presumption, and say that the times are favorable, and that God has thoughts of peace for us." The past has been wonderful. In all the most important enterprises of the year we have been successful. Our army has marched from conquering to conquer, and splendid results have been achieved. We have been saved from threatened famine and our armies from pestilence. The year has been full of blessings; history has no precedent. The election has put to the test the character of the nation, not in the spirit of a politician, said the speaker, but in the spirit of a Christian. All parties are bound to render thanks for the results of the election. Newspapers must be inspired when such results have been achieved at such a time. The nations never looked upon us as the barbarians look on Paul when the venomous serpent was threatening his life. Before the war we were going to ruin. We had no national character. The battle of Bull Run, he said, was a good thing for the nation. We needed the instruction, and learned a lesson worthy of the blood that was shed. God made us ashamed of our boasting. National character was then brought out. The speaker then said that no people could be a nation without character; and first of all, that character must be founded on belief in God. He is the most wretched of men, who in any way does anything to shake the belief of one soul in Revelation. Dependence upon God is the primary quality of national character; and next comes self-dependence. God calls upon us as human beings to work out our salvation as if everything depended upon ourselves. First a nation must believe in God. Second, it must believe in itself. The next essential is an educated conscience. National character is built upon national conscience—a conscience which pervades all classes, and has its origin in the family. A Christian mother makes a Christian nation. The speaker referred to the words of Timothy, when he says, "In the last days perilous times shall come," and "there shall be traitors, heady, high-minded lovers of pleasure, more than lovers of God." He closed with a stirring appeal to his hearers to emulate the example of the soldiers, if not going into the tented field, at least by preparing themselves to preserve by the arts of civic life the Republic which martial heroism has saved.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Osgood.

The Associate Unitarian Churches of the city held their Thanksgiving services in Rev. Dr. OSGOOD'S Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-eighth street. A very large congregation was in attendance, and the pulpit was occupied by the pastor, and Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, of the Church of All Souls. The discourse was preached by Dr. OSGOOD, who took for his text the One Hundredth Psalm, 3d and 4th verses. He said he would disregard the thoughts uppermost in the minds of all, and do violence to his hearers, were he to select any other topic for his remarks than that of Thanksgiving to God for His preservation of us as a nation, and he should therefore take for his theme the "Hand of God in the preservation of our national life." And first, with regard to our characteristic national idea—the idea of "many in one;" many States in one nation; and one nation among the family of nations. This idea was from God, and did not originate in any human compact, as many superficial thinkers might suppose. We all justly acknowledge the sanctity of our national compact, but we did not admit that our nation was only a mere partnership. The hand of God was seen in the geographical formation of our country, which manifestly destined it for one nation, and so, too, our history, from the earliest settlement of the country, had gradually tended to a common unity, and was so designed by Providence. Large as our national domain is, it is yet really more limited now than it was in the time of the thirteen original colonies. New-York is nearer to-day to San Francisco, than Boston was to Virginia in the days of the Revolution. The unity established by our geographical formation, and our great water communications, like the Mississippi, had been confirmed and made stronger by the flashing lightning and the thundering locomotive. The additions to our population from abroad had also contributed to our national unity, instead of serving to divide us. It was thought there had been added to our population from two nations of Europe—Ireland and Germany—as many souls as were in the country at the formation of our Government, yet they had brought no warfare here. The Irishman, with his love of centralization, and his devotion to the priesthood, had been counterbalanced by the German's individualism and love of liberty. And so with the Northern and the Southern man; they have not hated each other for any real dissimilarity between them, but their disagreement has arisen from transient and abnormal causes. The shadow that had fallen upon their otherwise mutual good feeling and respect, was the dark phantom of the negro. He would not speak of the antagonism which appeared to exist between the negro and a portion of our laboring classes. When a portion of that class undertook, a year ago, to murder the negro, the bayonets of the people, representing the majesty of the law, said that it should not be. It was then settled that whatever antagonism might exist between the negro and the white man, there was to be no longer any murdering of the negro. But what was to be done with the negro? His hearers had heard of a disease called "negro on the brain." It was not the humane and Christian portion of the community who were troubled with this disease, but those who were guilty of oppression and injustice to the negro. There was such a thing as "sin on the brain," and the sin of slavery and oppression, like all other sin, will not "out" till those who are guilty of it shall repent and lead a life of holiness, justice and truth. The way to take the negro off the brain was to give him his simple rights—the right to life, liberty and happiness—simple emancipation. When this is done the negro will find his proper level, and, like other members of the human family, will occupy the place for which, in the economy of Divine Providence, he is fitted. Although the North did not seek emancipation at first, yet it had been forced upon them by those who took up arms against the Government, and who are now being themselves forced to adopt the same policy. And it might yet happen that the negro, so long an element of discord, would finally be a bond of union between the North and the South, through the necessity that would be imposed upon each section of so guiding that docile race that they may be a blessing and not a curse to the country.

St. Patrick's Cathedral.

There was an immense congregation in the Metropolitan Church, in the morning, where it was understood Archbishop MCCLOSKY would officiate. The altar was brilliantly illuminated, bouquets of flowers being placed near the candelabras; and a set of new and beautiful representations of the stations of the Cross, by French masters, which were suspended from various portions of the walls and organ chamber, added to the handsome and imposing appearance of the church.

At 8 o'clock Archbishop MCCLOSKY, attended by numerous acolytes proceeded from the sacristy to the high altar where high mass was sung, and the prayers set apart for the occasion, were then offered.

The last mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. Father STARRS, Vicar General, at 10:30 o'clock, before an immense audience. The musical services were of a high order, and the charming and difficult mass of charity was admirably rendered by the choir. The parts of the mass sung were the "Kyrié," the "Gloria," the "Sanctus," the "Benedictus," and the "Agnus Dei"—the "Credo" being omitted.

After the mass, the Very Rev. Father STARRS addressed the congregation. In alluding to the observance of the day, he said he would desire them to remain in the church, in order that they might participate in the prayers, which he was about to offer to God that peace might be restored to the country, that its former prosperity and welfare might be resumed, and that there might be a cessation of bloodshed.

The Collect *Pro Pace* was then offered as follows:

"O God, from whom all holy desires, right counsels and just works proceed, give to thy servants that peace which the world cannot give; that both our hearts being devoted to obey thy commandments, and the fear of our enemies being removed, our times, through thy protection, may be peaceful. Through Christ, our Lord. Amen."

Father STARRS then recited the Litany of the Saints, in which similar prayers for peace and the rulers of the country occur, the congregation uniting in the rubrical responses.

St. Joseph's Church.

The spacious and handsome temple, dedicated to St. Joseph, in Sixth-avenue, was filled in every part, at 9 o'clock, when the last service of the day commenced. The hour had been usually set apart for the children's mass, but on this occasion it was devoted to the congregation in general.

Rev. Father O'FARRELL officiated in the mass, which was accompanied by a choir composed of children from the schools of the Sisters of Charity and the Christian Brothers connected with the parish.

After the first gospel, Rev. Father FARRELL ascended the pulpit and delivered an eloquent and appropriate sermon, in which he defended the cause of peace and national unity, and the claims which the heroic troops of the Republic had on the gratitude of the people.

A liberal collection was then taken up, and the Mass was resumed and concluded.

St. Peter's Church.

Immense congregations attended all the masses which were celebrated at this church yesterday; and during each of them, the collect, *Pro Pace* and other prayers appropriate to the day were offered. At 7½ o'clock, the Right Rev. Bishop SWEENEY officiated, and at 9, the pastor, Rev. Father GOVAN sung mass.

Israelites.

The day was observed with commendable earnestness by the Israelites of this city. All the synagogues were open, and appropriate services held in each to large assemblages.

At the synagogue of the Congregation Shearith Israel, corner of Broadway and Thirty-sixth-street, services commenced at 3 P. M. The choir attached to the synagogue chaunted the Twenty-ninth psalm, and the Ardown Olem, after which the Minister, Rev. S. M. ISAACS, delivered a very impressive prayer for the Government, followed by an effective sermon, illustrating the duty of all of whatever denomination they might be, to return thanks to the God of all for the preservation of the country. His text was,

"I will praise thee, for thou hast heard me and art become my salvation. The stone which the builders refused has become the head-stone of the corner. This is the Lord's doing; it is marvellous in our eyes." Psalm 118, v. 21, 24.

The exercises terminated with the chanting of "Ine Kalowhinn," and the reading of the Mincha, or afternoon service.

The services at the Congregation Shearith Israel, Nineteenth-street, near First-avenue, consisted of, the chaunting of appropriate hymns by the choir and the recitation of a very eloquent prayer appropriate to the occasion, by the minister, Rev. I. J. LYONS.

At the Synagogue of the Congregation Ardereth El, Twenty-ninth-street, near Lexington-avenue, select psalms were chaunted, and an address delivered by Mr. ISIDOR WALS, nephew of Rev. Dr. ADLER.

In the synagogue Bene Jesburem, Greene-street, the services comprised the reading of prayers for the safety and preservation of the Government, and the chaunting of appropriate psalms by Rev. J. J. KRAMER. On account of the indisposition of Dr. RAPHALL, no address was delivered in this synagogue.

At the Synagogue of the Netherlands Congregation, Stanton-street, after a prayer for the Government, the children attached to the Sunday-school belonging to the congregation, chaunted several pretty psalms and hymns appropriate to the occasion.

At the Synagogue of the Reform Congregation, *Arhaves Chesed*, corner Avenue C and Fourth-street, the usual afternoon prayers were read, and an interesting sermon delivered by the Cantor, Rev. Mr. WOLF.

The Temple Emanu El, in Twelfth-street, was densely filled, and a very eloquent address in German was delivered by Rev. Dr. ADLER.

Soldiers' Dinner at the New-England Rooms.

Upward of 300 men yesterday partook of a first-rate dinner at the above establishment, which is so celebrated for attention to the sick and wounded New-England soldiers. Col. HOWE, the Superintendent of the establishment, was in attendance, and busied himself very praiseworthily in seeing that all were accommodated and well attended to. A number of ladies were present and evinced the greatest sympathy and kindness for the wounded men in having their wants abundantly supplied. When dinner was over, Colonel HOWE, in a brief speech, introduced Governor ANDREW of Massachusetts, who was received with much enthusiasm, and cries of "three times three"—which were heartily accorded.

Governor ANDREW'S' remarks were in his usual happy style. He referred to the bravery of the soldiers, their perils and their triumphs. He said that a glorious future yet awaited them, and, at the close of the war, when the star of peace should arise to gladden all hearts, they would receive their reward.

The Chaplain of the rooms, Rev. A. R. THOMPSON, was next introduced, and made a very feeling and appropriate speech, after which a brave veteran suggested that the song called "America" be sung, which was done, those who were able of the party standing.

The health of the "President of the United States" was given and drank with much applause, by the veterans. "The Governors of the several loyal States" followed, with other toasts, after which three hearty cheers were given for the ladies present, when the proceedings terminated.

The Battery Barracks.

The ladies were not unmindful of the soldiers at the Battery Barracks, where more than 250 are at present located. A first-rate dinner was spread in the mess-room at 1 o'clock, under the direction and supervision of Miss FIELD and others. Capt. HAWKINS, commandant of the post, prepared his men to receive the kindness offered to them, and at the hour mentioned marched them to the mess-room. Justice having been done the food, cheers were given by the soldiers in honor of their benefactors and Capt. HAWKINS. The whole affair was a happy sight to witness, and passed off with great order and regularity.

The Willet's Point Hospital

Was early in the morning visited by a number of ladies of the Rose Hill Relief Association, who went thither on the Police Boat No. 1, Capt. TONE, taking with them huge baskets and barrels of turkies, chickens, pumpkin pies, apples, and other delicacies. The six hundred soldiers at this point did full justice to this liberal supply, and amused themselves during the day in as pleasant a manner as the strict rules of a military hospital admit.

The New-York State Soldiers' Home.

Through the liberality of the Board of Brokers and some individual citizens, the Superintendent of the State Soldiers' Home was enabled to provide a first-rate dinner for all soldiers in this City. In pursuance of a general invitation from Col. NEVILLE, about five hundred men sat down to turkey and pumpkin pie in the Howard-street rooms, and fared as well as if they had been in their own homes.

Observance of Thanksgiving in Brooklyn

This anniversary was fully observed yesterday. Places of business generally were closed, and the streets bore the appearance of a holiday. Services were held in most of the churches, and the weather being fine, the attendance was numerous. There were no public demonstrations of any sort and everything passed off decently and in order. The flags of the City Hall, Court-house and other public buildings were displayed during the day.

Thanksgiving at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

A visit to the Navy-yard yesterday gave proof of the universal observance of the Proclamation of the President of the United States. At almost any other time workmen could be found in some of the departments toiling as if it were an ordinary week day. Not so yesterday; the yard was deserted apparently, save by the marine-guard and watchmen. Capt. WAUGH was at his post to inform the public that no visitors would be allowed inside, and Lieut. MORRIS, of the Marines, the officer of the day, was having a quiet and lonesome time in the guard room. Admiral PAULDING, never ceasing in his labors, was in his office hard at work, and Capt. CASE found plenty to do in his capacity as the executive officer of the station. A few clerks attending to mails were the only ones employed in the office, and by noon the most perfect quietude reigned throughout the yard.

About ten o'clock a representative of the New-York Committee on Thanksgiving dinners for our soldiers and seamen presented himself at the navy-yard gate with a large truck-load of turkeys for the men on board of the ships at the yard. It was not long before under the direction of Capt. CASE a score of huge cases were deposited near the landing stage of the scow which plies on the ferry to the *North Carolinia*. It was not long before the goods were transferred to their proper destination and equally distributed. Many a poor fellow gave thanks for his allowance of turkey. It came unexpectedly, but disappeared naturally, and if the "committee" only knew how much their good deeds were appreciated, they would never regret the time or money they spent in preparing this dinner for the brave defenders of our flag.

Thanksgiving in Jersey City.

In accordance with the proclamation of the President of the United States and the Governor of the State, Thanksgiving was observed by an almost entire suspension of business, and a general attendance at the places of worship. Services were held in the following churches: Congregational Tabernacle; sermon by the Pastor, Rev. JOHN MILTON HOLMES, on the Christian

LIST OF LETTERS

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LADIES' LIST.

A

Allen Julia Miss; Adrian Allen Lucy Mrs; Adras Catunna Hemrith; Adrin J Henry Mrs; Ahren Margt Miss; Allen Julia Mrs; Allen Ellen; Allen Sarah P Miss; Alfornsin Miss; Alderdice C W Mrs; Ambrese Ellen; Andron G Miss; Armstrong Ann; Anderson Ansel B Mrs Capt; Aspell Mrs; Asher Miss Allis; Austin Mrs; Auld Bilbi Miss; Aul Estelle V A Mme.

B

Badad Henry Mrs; Bamier Madame; Barnet Lilo Miss; Banks Effie Mrs; Barry Isabella Mrs; Barry Rose Mrs; Bane Louisa; Banta Peter Mrs; Balfour Anna Miss; Baker Harriet Mrs; Baker Maria Mrs; Bartman Maria Mrs; Bailey S J Miss; Bailey Georgana Miss; Badger Margaret Miss; Bacon Anna Miss; Babcock Annie R Miss; Baylon Rosa Miss; Blanchard Hattie Miss; Brady Elizabeth; Bradly Margt; Brainard Mary L Mme; Briggs Olive Mrs; Bradley Lizzy Miss; Bates June Miss; Barlow E Miss; Barton Nellie Miss; Barnes Julia Miss; Bettus Sarah J Miss; Betts Ellen Miss; Berry Wm D Mrs; Becker Madame; Benjamin Miss A; Benier Madame; Beers Mrs; Bills Mary E Miss; Bills Mary C Miss; Bell Mrs; Bell Sarah Miss; Bell J B Mrs; Beam M A Mrs; Bennegen P Mrs; Beary Cilia Miss; Bennett Henrietta Mrs; Breuer Cynthia; Brewster Virginia; Brennan Mary Miss; Brenan Mary Mrs; Beckmann Henrietta Mrs; Breman Eliza Miss; Biees Christiana; Brigham Kate E Mlle; Bissell Annie Mrs; Bimnler Cath; Billingham Mrs; Bliss Margret C Mrs; Byers Mrs; Brien Julia; Brink Mary Miss; Brill Henry Mrs; Brown Mary Mrs; Brown C M Mrs; Brown Annie Mrs; Brown Henrietta Mrs; Brown Carrie A, 3; Brown Harriett Mrs, 2; Brown Annie Miss; Brown Darcon Miss; Brown Anna Mrs; Brown Lilly Miss; Brown Ann C Mrs; Bortle Emily; Boddy Lucy Miss; Bobcock M M Miss; Bodine Maria Anna; Bowers Margaretta; Boyne Delia Mrs; Boyle Mary; Boney Miss; Bouler Jane; Bonns Amanda Miss; Borde Madame; Bloomfield Margret Miss; Brockner Nancy; Brondean Ernestine Miss; Buttel Margretha Mrs; Burke Mary Ann Miss; Burk Mrs Geo; Burke Annie; Burdett Richard Mrs; Button Ruth Miss; Buchanan R Mrs; Bunch Cath Mrs; Buttier Marguerethe Mrs; Burnham L V Mrs; Burton F B Mrs; Bull Martha H Miss; Buley Kate; Butcher Rosanna; Buckley Ann Miss; Brickhead Ella Miss; Brust Annie Miss; Bruce Janet Miss.

C

Canivan Kate Miss; Canterbery Sarah A Mrs; Cain Cath; Carland Jane; Calhoun Mrs; Cannertoun Annie Mrs; Cauley Margt Miss; Campbell Machael Mrs; Callanan Johanna; Cane Mrs; Carty Mary; Cambel Catharine Mrs; Cane Margret; Chapman Leonora Miss; Clancey Mrs; Chandler Elizabeth W; Champon Mary Mrs; Chamberlain Flora Miss; Chaffee R T Mrs; Crane Lissie M Miss; Craig Amelia Miss; Carrigan M Miss; Casidy Cath Mrs; Carrigan Julia Mrs; Carlton Annie A; Carahar J Mrs; Cavanah Hannah; Carbery Catharine Mrs; Cath Cart Mrs; Carrol M Mrs; Casey Mary; Castono Mrs; Castane Mrs; Clark T J Mrs; Clark Jenny Miss; Clark Ann Miss; Clark Nellie Miss; Clark Robt Mrs; Clark Ellen; Clark A Miss; Clark Maria Miss; Crawford Mary Miss; Clerkin Ann Miss; Clift Henry Mrs; Connelly Mary M; Connoly Margret Mrs; Connell Cath; Conlon G H Mrs; Carhoran Mrs; Coan Mary G Mrs; Cox Lissie Miss; Conls Catharine Miss; Coldige Margaret C Miss; Cole W H Mrs; Cole Susan Mrs; Cole Ruthie H Miss; Coles Mary Mrs; Connor E Miss; Connell Mary Miss, 2; Connell Catharine; Connor Mary Mrs; Collins Catharine Miss; Collins Elizabeth Miss; Collins Mary; Collins Jane; Conners Bridget Miss; Conkling C Miss; Conry Mary Miss; Coddy Lottie Miss; Coyle Elizabeth Miss; Cromis A Mrs; Corley Mary Miss; Cronins Johanna; Croggin Mrs; Cromwell A Miss; Crook Elizabeth Mrs; Crowley Susie Mrs; Corlies Hannah S; Cook Harriet Mrs; Cooper Mrs; Corezan Ellen F; Courchet Louis Mme; Corbil Miss; Corbet Sarah M Miss; Copeman Mary Mrs; Costello Louisa Miss; Corsner Maria Miss; Cross Jane F Mrs; Cross Mary E; Cronly Mrs; Crosby Lissie Miss; Curney Anne Miss; Cummings A M Mrs; Cummings Margaret Jane Miss; Curry Margaret; Culnane Margaret; Culter Hattie Miss; Cunningham L Miss; Cunningham Alice Miss; Cusick Mrs; Cinihaun Margaret Miss; Churchill Wratha A Mrs; Churchill Edith Miss; Cuming Minnie Mrs.

D

Daly Ann Mrs; Daly Ellen; Daly Mrs; Daly Michael Mrs; Davis C E Mrs; Davis Annie Mrs; Davis Arnold Mrs; Davis Henry Mrs; Davis F E D Mrs; Davis J Mrs; Dauson Everline; Day Harriet L; Davenport Catharine Mrs; Dary J P Miss; Darcy Ann Miss; Danods E A Mrs; Dagy Mary; Dalton Bridget; Drake Susan E Mrs; Dean Bertha Mrs; Dean Eliza J Miss—2; Dean Caroline Mrs; Delevie Hester; Delgrour Josephine Miss; Dennis Mary Mrs; Denny Emily D Miss; Denville Mary Mrs; Delamater Ruth O Mrs; Detrees Adaline Mrs; De Hor Maria Louisa Mrs; De Mott Ada Mrs; De Leon Florence Miss; De Pew Emma Jane Miss; De Vere Anna Miss; De Kallowitz Countess; Drest Sarah; Dibblee Caroline Miss; Desmond Nathaniel H Mrs; Dillon Fanny M Miss; Dixon James Mrs; Doyle Mrs; Douglass Bengaman Mrs; Doubleday Mary Miss; Docker Elizabeth; Dous Annie Mrs; Douney Elizabeth Miss—2; Donohue Eliza Miss; Dorsey Margaret; Dougherty Ann; Dolan Catharine M; Donovan Mary Miss; Duncombe David S Mrs; Dunmon Harriet Mrs; Duvane Madiline Miss; Dunn Mary; Dunn Maria A Mrs; Dursley Johanna; Duffey Margaret; Duffy Ellen Miss; Drury Ellen; Dymock Bertha Miss.

E

Eberly Maria Emes; Eldridge Sarah Mrs; Edwards Mary Miss; Edwards A M Mrs; Eaton Eliza J Miss; Ellis Maria L Mrs; Elder Julia; Easton Frederick Mrs; Earle Mary A Mrs; Ellenthall Salomon Mrs; Eginton M Miss; Ebbet G A Mrs; Ellsworth Marion Miss; Elerson Kate Mrs; Elliott Mrs; Egbertson Anna Mrs; Evans Lissie Miss; Evans M R Miss; Estella Gen Mrs; Estella Martha Mrs; Emory Nellie Mrs; Esterbrook Mrs; Egan Bridget.

F

Farrington Chis Mrs; Fairchild Addie Mrs; Farrington Latitia Miss; Fay Ann Miss; Fahy Kate Miss; Fahnesstock Sarah Miss; Fanning Nobley Miss; Farley Mary Miss; Flanegan Rose Miss; Flangin Mary Mrs; Flanders M C Mrs; Franklin Edward C Mrs; Frain Anna Irene Mrs; Francis P Mrs; Francis Malveine Miss; Fenster Elizabeth Mrs; Ferguson Annie; Ferguson George Mrs; Feeny Catharine; Fright Mira Miss; Feely Betty Mrs; Freeman Sissie Miss—2; French Mrs; Freeman Lottie Mrs; Fleurhaur Mary; Finne Henrietta Miss; Fields Julia A Miss; Fitchett Susan Mrs; Finely Isabella Miss; Fisher E L Mrs; Fuss John Mrs; Flint Nelley Mrs; Foster Clara; Foster Miss; Forret M Mrs; Ford Margaret Miss; Ford Mrs; Farest Mrs; Fordham Mary E Miss; Fox Mrs; Fountain Margaret Mrs; Fuller Margaret Miss.

G

Gand Sarah Miss; Gallagher Anna S Mrs; Garretson Mary; Graham Mary Mrs; Graham Estelle Miss; Graham Charlotte Mrs; Gray G W Mrs; Gray Mrs; Grace J F Mrs; Galbraith Sophia H Mrs; Grace Delmon Mrs; Garvy Jane; Cannon Mrs; Greenleaf Lissie Mrs; Glentworth Virginia H Mrs; Grisley B J Mrs; Green Mrs; Green Nelly Miss; Giron Cath Miss; Gilfeather Mary Miss; Gillespie Eliza J Mrs; Glees Minerva Anna; Griswold Emily S Miss; Griffin Eliza Mrs; Griffin Kate M Miss; Gorham Alice Miss; Godfrey Samuel Mrs; Gale Sarah Mrs; Gorman Mary Miss; Gordon Josephine Mrs—2; Goldon Nellie Miss; Goodwin Mrs Anna; Gomar Ann Mrs—2; Gorman Margaret Miss; Guy Sarah Miss; Gulrebush Mrs; Gueelerg Mary; Gunn Mary Miss; Gullagher Sally; Gwynne M C Mrs; Gunn Mary.

H

Hall Annie Miss; Halsted C O Mrs; Hackett Lissie Mrs; Haggerty Ellen Miss; Haley Alice Miss; Hallett Samuel Mrs; Hallock Frank Mrs; Halus Rodisa Miss; Haley Housa Miss; Hamlyn Elizabeth Mrs; Hanna Helen Mary Miss; Hannahs Maggie C Miss; Hanvo Helen Mary Miss; Hanson Miss; Hand Alice Miss; Hamilton Miss; Hamilton Sophy Mrs; Hauser Louise Mrs; Harding G H Mrs; Hamett Helen Gertrude Miss; Hassop Emily Miss; Hazleton Maria Mrs; Hauseman N V Mrs; Haussman Miss; Hawkins Anna Miss; Hawkins Mrs—2; Harknell Fredricka Miss; Harrington Nellie; Harbison Anna; Hunt Ann Miss; Harper Amellia; Harris Deborah Mrs; Hartly Minnie Miss; Henry Rhoda L Mrs; Healy Mary; Henry Mary Mrs; Healy Mrs; Herbert Henrietta Mrs; Herbert Sibylla Maria; Hentz Mrs; Hennigan Jane Mrs; Heinz Margaretta Mrs; Hemmway Clara T Miss; Herner Katharina Mrs; Henson Julia; Hendrickson Fanny Mrs; Heyman Jenett; Higbee H H Mrs; Hinkley M A Mrs; Hildreth J M Miss; Hicks Ellen Mrs; Hill Sarah A Mrs; Hills Wm D Mrs; Hicks Mary A Mrs; Hiller Johanna Mrs; Hinchman Janet Mrs; Boil E M Mrs; Hoyt John C Mrs; Holland Eliza Miss; Holden Cath P; Hoffman Lydia M; Horan Kate; Holt Samuel Mrs; Holdridge Helena Miss; Homfagan Rosa Mrs; Hoben Margrate Mrs; Harrick Susana Miss; Howells Louisa Mrs; Howard Geo W Mrs; Hour N S Mrs; Hoffer Frank Mrs; Hosey A; Hoffman Margaretta; Hudson Sallie Miss; Hudson Elizabeth Miss; Hughes Kate Mrs; Hull Mary Mrs; Hull Mrs; Hull Josephene Mrs; Hubert Gertrude Miss; Hunt J H Mrs; Hynes Sarah Miss; Hyness Johanna Miss.

I

Irving Minnie Miss.

J

Jackson Ida Mrs 2; Jackson M Miss; Jackson M J Mrs; Jackson Mary Miss; Jarvis Julia Miss; Jarvis Millicent Miss; Jeffries Josie Miss; Johnson Virginia Mrs; Johnson Ellen Mrs; Johnston Mary Miss; Johnson Carrie Mrs; Johnson Wenefred; Jonnson Dora Mrs; Johnson Lucy Miss; Jordon C Miss; Joms Alice Miss; John Anne.

K

Kass E P Mrs; Kelly Elanor Ann Miss; Kelly Miss; Kelly Ellen Miss; Kent A L Ogden Mrs; Kernon Hanna; Keegan Ann Miss; Kenney Margaret Miss; Kehoe Jessie Miss; Kiernan Ellen; Krame Augusta Miss; Kiss Elizabeth F Mrs; King Annie Miss; King Fanny Miss; King Elvira C Miss; Kirkpatrick E D Mrs; Killduff Miss; Kinny Miss; Kirchof Mary L Mrs; Kingsley Nellie Miss; Kingsland Isabel S Mrs 2; Kinney Fannie Miss; Kirbaum Cordelia Mrs; Kidney Mrs; Kiernan Mary Mrs; Knox Eliza; Knower Jane Miss; Kearting Catharine Mrs; Kemp Caroline; Klein Kath; Kilbard Mary Ann; Kingford C Miss; Kozer A Miss; Kuentscher Cath; Kubly John J Mrs; Kuhn Julletta Miss.

L

Lawrence J B Mrs; Lambert Sarah; Lacy Mary Miss; Lasher Miss; Landers Hanna E Mrs; Lafont Annie Miss; Lanthon Mary A Mrs; Lacy Jera Mrs; Lauppre Anna Miss; Lacy Bridget; Lemons Chloe A Mrs; Lendmar Mrs; Lewis Minnie Miss; Lefler Eliza Miss; Leonard Sally Ann Mrs; Leonard Mrs; Leary Bridget Miss; Lefton Serphene Miss; Lee Mary Miss; Lee Jennie Mrs; Lone Mary S Miss; Lone Mary S; Long Lizzie Miss; Livermeo Cath Mrs; Linbacher Margret Mrs; Luyster Lizzie Mrs; Lyons Jennie Miss; Luney Kate Miss; Lyman Mrs.

M

Maher Bridget Mrs; Mahlman Rosa Mrs; Maitland Agnes Jane Mrs; Mansfield Emma; MacKutire S Mrs; Magee Laura A Miss; Manner Cath Miss; Manning A A Mrs; Mauning Mary Miss; Manson Mrs; Manfold Miss 2; Maynard Elizabeth; Margan Annie Mrs; Malloy Betsie M Mrs; Many Caroline M Mrs; Manton Alice Miss; Macune Ellen; Maguiee Ann Mrs; Markey Mary A Mrs; Marchand Victoria Madame; Marley Ellen Mrs; Mason Theodora Miss; Marston Abbey G Miss; Masterson Annie Miss; Mathey Sophia Miss; Massey John R Mrs; Mathews A Mrs; Massay Olivia Mrs; Mathews Mary Mrs; Mayo Helen C Mrs; Martin Virginia G; Mas M S Madame; Magguire Hannah Miss; May Lottie; Marshall Mrs; Merrill Helen; Mead Francis A Mrs; Metten Harriet D Mrs; Meeker Charity C; Melvin James A Mrs; Meguira Margret; Meinicka Maria Miss; Merrict Cath; Mills Madame; Miller Sarah Miss; Miller Lena Miss; Miller A R Mrs; Miller Jane Mrs; Miller Malissa Miss; Milspaugh J W Mrs; Mitchell Margaret Miss; Miner Eudora Miss; Mires Caroline Mrs; Middleton Dr Mrs; Moloney Kate Miss; Mooney Mary; Monroe Mary S Mrs; Morange B Mrs; Moren Cath; Morgan Jane Mrs; Morehouse George N Mrs; Moumerten Margaret Miss; Morgandieu M Mrs; Mott Henry A Mrs; Montgomery Hannah Miss; Morgans Margt; Murphy Margaret; Muldanki Pauline; Murphy Bridget; Murphy Isabella Miss; Murphy Johanna Mrs; Murphy Martha Mrs; Murphy Mrs; Murphy Mary Miss; Murphy Margaret; Murphy Mary Mrs; Murphy Mrs; Murry Mrs; Mulligan Ellen; Munston Mary Miss; Mudgett A P Miss; Mugford C Miss; Mullen Mary Miss; Myers Mary Anna Miss.

N

Newburgh Cath Mrs; Naury Mary; Nasson Mary Miss; Nolen Bridget; Nolen Cath Mrs; Nagele Creszens Mrs; Noah Jipporal Miss; Nelson Carrie Miss; Netherey E Mrs; Nolan Mary Mrs; Nixon Jane Mrs; Nevens Ellen Mrs; Norton B M Miss; Nixon Cath Miss; Nathan Jonathan Mrs; Newcome Ette Miss; Nolan Annie; Naughton Mary Mrs; Nary Ann Miss; Nunns Mary E Miss.

O

O'Harra Mary; Odell Susie Miss; O'Neill Bridget Mrs; O'Mara Mary Jane Miss; Olphine Emma M Miss; Otis Hattie N Miss; O'Keefe Eliza Mrs; O'Brine Cate Miss; O'Keefe Mary Mrs; O'Shea Bridget Mrs; O'Neil Mary Connor Anne; O'Doud Ellen Miss; Owens S Miss; O'Hallaran Mary; O'Brien Mary Mrs; O'Connell Bridget Miss; O'Neil Amelia Mrs; Ord Mrs; O'Hara Mary Miss; O'Connor B Mrs (3); Ory M Miss; Oterson Matilda Mrs.

P

Patterson Mary J Mrs; Parks Ellen; Patten William S Mrs; Place Nellie Miss; Parnell Theresa Miss; Paddrens Mary Miss; Place James H Mrs; Palmer Louisa A Miss; Packard Josephine Miss; Padron Mary Miss; Parker Marthy Miss; Partridge Mary Ann; Padrowke Mary Miss; Pantz Anna J Miss; Paul Kate Mrs; Pfaff Mrs Patterson Ellen; Peel Isabella Miss; Persen Dwight Mrs; Pendleton Edmund Mrs; Perrine Amilia Mrs; Pearce Addie Mrs; Pippad Mary Mrs; Pierson Anna M Mrs; Pippin Lucy E Mrs; Pieard Hellen Miss; Pinner A E Miss; Phelps J A Mrs; Phillips Mary; Phillips Lucy J Miss; Phillips Mrs; Prince Alice Miss; Price E Mrs; Prince Mary Mrs; Prior Helen Mrs; Pride Mary Jane Mrs (2); Poor W A Mrs; Porter John Y Mrs; Powers Cath Mrs; Porst Annie Miss; Powers Ellen Mrs; Provost Sarah Miss; Plunkett Jane Mrs; Purnell M J Mrs; Puresville Elisabeth Mrs; Plume Lydia Mrs.

McC

McClurg C J Mrs; McClair Mary Mrs; McCabe Mary Mrs; McClernin Jane; McCloskey Miss; McAndrews Miss; McBrady Margt Mrs; McCormick Ellen Miss; McCarthy Phebe Miss.

McG

McGuillon Ellen Mrs; McEvers Jane E Mrs; McGrath Henry Mrs; McKwan Mary; McGrath H Mrs; McGrath Kate; McGreggor Janet Mrs; McDermott Thomas Mrs; McGirl Bridget Mrs; McGrath Ellen Miss; McDonnald Mary; McDonnell Bridget; McGrath Mrs; McHenry Mary Miss; McIntosh Alida Miss; McKee Rosa Mrs; McKenzie Ann Mrs; McKiever Rebecca; McLain Jessie Miss; McCun Maggie Mrs; McKenna Cath; McScottron Jas; McNutty Margt; McMillen Jas T Mrs; McPeake Mary; McNally Maggie Miss; McMennace Francis Mrs; McMann Ellen Mrs; McNally Mary Miss; McMahan Ellen Miss—2; McMurry Mrs; McPherson Miss; McHaught Mrs; McSweeny Mrs.

Q

Quinn Margaret Mrs; Quiro Serena Miss; Quinn Margaret; Quinlan Cath Mrs; Quail E Mrs; Quinn Mary Miss.

R

Rall Mrs; Ray Fanny A; Randolph Emily; Ravelli Rebecca; Rathbone Jessie; Rath C H Mrs; Race Henry W Mrs; Ranney Annie E; Reily Margt; Reed Wm Mrs; Rennick Carrie M Mrs; Read Emily; Reilly Cath; Rendt Inacjnina Mrs; Renond Edgar Mrs; Reilly Cath; Renolds Kate; Reynolds Mrs; Read Melissa; Reilly Mrs; Reece Henry Mrs; Relledy Thos Mrs; Richards Sarah H Mrs; Reedy Cath; Rich Belinda; Rice D M Mrs; Richardson Ellen; Rily Margt; Rice Annie; Ritter Elizabeth Mrs; Rilly Mary; Ritz Christina; Riordon Mrs; Riley Bernard Mrs; Richardson Mary E K; Robbinson Johana; Robinson Corjelia; Robinson E Mrs; Roper Matilda; Rossean R; Roth Louisa; Rowen Jno Mrs; Rosenberg Mrs, 2d-st; Robeck John Mrs; Rotston Mrs; Rosch Magdalin; Roberts Linna; Rohrs W Mrs; Ronaro Cath; Roe Addie; Rot Addie; Rosengrant Caroline; Roe Addie; Robets Sophia; Ronk Henry Mrs; Room Kate; Rogers Charlotte A Mrs; Ronley Hattie T; Roache Rosa; Rockwell Sarah Mrs; Ryan Margt; Ryan Bridget; Ryan Bridget 49th-st; Ryan Cath; Russell Carrie W; Russle Amelia; Ruth Mrs; Ruggles Ellen Mrs; Rutherford H Jane.

S

Sanford Emma; Sackett Alice; Sampson Geo W Mrs; Scang'n Mary; Stanley Addie; Stanley Ann; Stock Mary; Spalthoff Christina; Swall Mary; Slattery Margt; Savoy Lizzie; Shay Johana; Starr C Mrs; Shaw Louisa; Sarv F G; Schwartz Annie; Scharfenberg Louise Mrs; Sand Ann; Shawhanessy Margaret; Seebel Charlott; Spear Josephine; Street Susan W Mrs; Sheehan Maria; Shelden E Mrs; Spencer Mary; Secore Emma; Sheehan Johana; Steindan Mrs, 13th street; Sheain Mrs; Sheeron Rosy; Seely Esther; Senneth Eliza; Shea Ellen; Sheean Mrs; Streeter C A Mrs, M D; Sterling Graham Mrs; Sherman Marian; Schermerhorn A E; Sherwoods Josie A; Stewart Mary Jane; Sterling P G; Sexton Hannah Mrs; Sperry Clarrisa B; Sexton Hanna; Seymour Belle; Searl Kate; Stephens Mary A; Stevens E Mrs; Stephens Barba; Stewart C; Storm Mary; Stewart Bridget; Smith Maria; Smith Wm H Mrs; Smith C W; Smith Emma E; Smith M S; Smith Anne; Smith Jennie E; Smith J Chas Mrs; Smith Martha; Smith Miss; Smith Bridget; Smith Mary Mrs; Smith Mary; Smith Miss, Monroe-street; Smith Gusta; Smith Sally A; Smith Sarah; Smith Teacher; Smith Anna; Smith Louisa; Smith Ann; Smith Mary; Simons Sarah Jane; Smiley John H Mrs; Slidell Jane A; Slidell Emaline; Simmen Katty; Sine Elizabeth Mrs; Sniffen Cath Mrs; Shine Hanna; Still Emma R Mrs; Shirlin Annie; Speidel Louisa; Sims Isabella; Shields Elizabeth; Stillwagon Mary; Stoll F Mrs; Storm Ann; Sessna Charlott; Somers Eliza B; Snowden Eliza; Spollen Jo; Storms Jas Mrs; Shoughnessy Ann; Somerville S J Mrs; Stockbin Mrs, 4th-street; Sloman Susan; Shoulder Mrs, 33d-street; Scott Anne E; Sommerville L; Scott Cath; Shurden Mary; Sullivan Ellen; Sullivan A; Sullivain Ellen S; Sullivan Mary M; Sullivan Eliza; Stuart Jane; Stuart Kate; Stuns Mrs; Scudder E; Stuart Mary C; Schubart Cath A; Summers Caroline; Shurden Margt; Stuart Mollie C; Synder Hattie.

T

Talman Sarah; Taber Harriet; Taber F M Cornelia; Taber Esther; Talbot Charlott; Tarns Sarah A; Taylor Abbey P; Taillent Elizabeth; Tallcot Miss, 4th-street; Taylor Lucy C Mrs; Talbot Kate F; Traynor Mary Mrs; Tracy Mrs; Taylor Mrs; Taylor Margt; Titcomb Susie F Mrs; Titcomb Capt L Mrs; Tompson Isabella; Thompson Edwd J Mrs; Thompson Cassy S; Thomson Anne; Towsey Margt Mrs; Thompson Agnes; Thomson Annie; Thornton Mrs; Thompson Jas Mrs; Thompson Frank; Turnbull Mrs; Turner R H Mrs; Tully Mary; Townsend Thos S Mrs; Towle Ann; Thomas Geo H Mrs; Towner Libbie; Thomas Elizabeth; Topping Lizzie; Thorp Annie; Tower H; Topliff Laura; Tynan Ann.

U

Underhill Sarah A; Ullick Matilda S; Ustick C; Ulster Esther; Upton Maria Francsia.

V

Vanderburg Kate; Vanbuskirk; Vedder M A; Vanness Carrie; Vanderbilt Mrs, Christopher-st; Vincent Flora; Vivien Mrs, 3d-av.

W

Watkins Charles H; Wallace Emma; Waterford Scot M; Watson Margt; Wate A D; Warren Charle H; Watson Anna; Ward Sarah Jane; Walker Elene Mrs; Wheaton J M Dr Mrs; Webster Sarah M; Wells Pauline A; Welch Sarah; West Mary F; Wellarns Mary; Wessbrook Mad; Winner Cath; Welsh Mary C; Wheeler Mrs; Webber Fannie; Williams Eliza Mrs; William Mary Ann; Williams Maria Sarah; Williams Amelia J M; Williams Mary; Williams Fanny; Williams Ida; Wilson Jane Wilmarth C E Mrs; Wilkin Sarah A; Wilson Henry Mrs; Willard Elizabeth Mrs; Willink Cornella A; Wilbur Mary M; Wilson Jas Mrs; Wilson Clara S; Wilson Maggie; Wilkinson Ellen; White Frances J Mrs; Willis Geo Mrs; Wilcock Mrs; Wickersham Jane E; Wilton Emily R; Whitney Mary L; White Thos L Mrs; Whitney Maria; Whitmore Susan W; Winker Constance; Whitney Mary A; Wilson Ida; White Magt H B Mrs; White Jane; Wise Annie; Wood Miss; Worthington L; Wood Elizabeth; Woolsey Elizabeth; Woltas Julia Ann; Wolt Mrs; Woods Ellen; Woran Ann; Wood Amelia; Wyatt Julia A; Wynkoop Matilda.

Y

Yale Jane M; Yann Louisa; Yackney John Mrs; Youngman Lizzie; Yancy Barbara; Yates Elizabeth.

Z

Zellin Agnes.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Adams Rev John Q; Allen Darius; Alger Chas C; Alexander Chas A; Austin J B; Anthony Geo; Allen Edward W; Allen H C; Allen Lt Jas F; Allen Patk; Allen S; Allen Wm H; Abbott Edward; Abbott Joel; Abbott J S & E A; Acker & Sofield; Acrig B; Achison Henry; Ad Calman & Co; Adamson Rev Wm S; Albert H B; Albert W B; Ayres O; Alling D G; Allir Harry; Aldercroft James; Almon Daniel; Almy George B; Almy Wm E; Ames Rev Daniel; Ames John G; Ames Josiah A; Ange Dr J P; Auken David; Ansley Eb; Anderson Chas; Andrew Mr; Andreus Henry; Andreus Mark; Auger Frank; Applegate Chas F; Ark Henry; Arick Clifford; Arlington John; Applebe Jas; Arnold Lewis L; Armstrong C W; Armstrong J; Armstrong John; Arthur Henry; Arcularius Clark & Co; Astor B; Auby Robert; Austine Henry F; Aubaenser Wm; Avis Plume & Co.

B

Black Chas; Black Wm H; Backer A T; Bacon James H; Brada John; Bradler Thomas; Bradish Theston; Babcock Nick Beat; Bradford The D; Bradford Clark & Heath; Brady Laurence; Brady Wm; Bailey Lyman; Bailey Wm J, MD; Bailey Rev Saml W; Bailey U E Dr; Bailey Wm H; Bain J W; Blane Joseph C; Blaisden H A; Baker Chas; Baker Courtland R; Baker C W J; Baker James M Capt; Baker William; Bakers & Brothers; Blakley James O; Ball Danl W; Ballantine Wm H; Baldwin Mr, stock dealer; Baldwin Abraham C Rev; Baldwin B & Co; Baldwin J Palmer; Balsdon S; Branch Wm; Brand William; Banker A C; Bankers John A; Bancker Saml L; Banning E P, M D; Barnes Chas W; Barclay D A; Barnwell Geo G; Barker Isaac; Barker Nathaniel Dingley; Barritt Chas H Rev; Barritt Francis; Barritt Geo & Son; Barritt Jno; Barritt Joseph; Barritt J J; Barritt S M; Barritt Wm W; Barnett Timothy; Barklett Walter; Bartlett J; Bartholow Thos J Gen; Barbour Oliver L Hon; Barton Chas; Barlow Fredk; Barlow Mr; Barlow, Thomas & Davis; Barnum E E; Bassett Mr; Bassett Isaac H; Bassett W; Bath Christiani; Battelle Jno S; Batell Robins; Baum S; Baumgare William; Braun Peter; Baush Jno A; Braynard John L; Bayor Chas; Beach O U; Beagan E D; Beals Green & Son; Beam Marshal; Bean Franklin E; Bean S J; Bearns James; Babell David; Becker John; Beech Herbert; Bleecker D W; Beline C; Beers & Co Wm S; Behrens C; Bell Capt Harry; Bell Robert; Belman Charles; Belton Henry F; Belmore J K; Belly G; Bemis Geo H; Breman Lieut Caleb; Brennan Cornelius; Brennan J; Benhart & Co; Benedict Aaron; Benedict Merriman & Co; Bennet M; Benson Mr of Jno Farmer; Blenkon C H; Bently Geo W; Bentz H & M; Bernard W H; Benhard G H; Benhardt M; Bernham & Co; Bernheimer J; Berner D; Bergon J C; Beverung Herman; Bergin J C; Berchthold Mr; Berembroeck Mr; Berry John S; Betts Samuel; Brewster Henry; Bridgland Col John A; Bidwell Oliver B; Biggs Joseph H; Briggs Joseph R; Bigelow George; Bigelow & Trask; Bill Chas E; Brink Wm W; Brinckerhoff Bros; Birch Charles; Bird & Co W H; Bliss James; Bishop Japhet; Bliss W D & Alex; Blamer Geo; Bistner Lewis; Bishop W H; Bock James; Bredell John; Blodgett Daniel C; Bocher Thomas; Boesser Morris; Boggs J Laurence; Boggs W James; Bogers T & Co; Boker Ferdinand A; Bond Mr; Bonny John; Bronson Geo H; Bloodgood John H & M A Johnson; Beardsley Jas S; Beach E R; Brooks Benjamin; Bool Wm; Bloom Ernest; Bloom P C; Booth E D; Borst Abner L; Brown Alexander; Brown Rev A; Brown Amos B; Brown Anthony; Brown C E; Brown Chas M; Brown D; Brown W; Brown F G; Brown Geo W; Brown Jno; Brown Joseph; Brown Joseph; Brown J P & Co; Brown S; Brown S C; Brown Thos H; Brown Wm E; Brown W H; Brown Sherman & Co; Bess T N; Besshast Martin; Boswell D F W; Boswell Jno H; Bott Jno; Brotherton James H; Bottsford Sheldon C; Broughton Isaac; Brough Wm; Beknnan & Co; Boulin Jno Bell; Brow & Carpenter; Brownell S; Bowen Henry C; Bowen James; Brouer Jacob; Bowers A J & Co; Boyd James R; Boyd Jno; Boyd F C; Boyne Thomas; Boyton P; Buck Henry R; Buckingham C B; Brue James; Bruens John E; Bunce Wm; Blunt Frederick G; Burke Joseph; Burke Michael; Burke P D; Burn James; Burns Capt Robt; Burbank S; Burwell Theodore; Burger T & G C; Burdett & Lewis; Burnet Wm; Burrett & Richardson; Burtis S W & Co; Burrowes Theo A; Brush T A; Buswell N S; Butler Eben R; Butler James S; Butler Thomas; Butler J S & Co; Butterfield Ralph Dr; Byrne James; Bryan James L; Bryan E; Bryant & Rorke; Bryen James.

C

Chace B G & Son; Chadwick Geo W; Cragin & Co; Cahil Michael; Cahil Thomas; Cahoone Stephen; Craig Thomas; Craighton Patrick; Caldwell Chas; Challiss Luther C; Camp Rev A; Cammell Jno; Campbell Geo C; Campbell Jas W; Campbell M J; Campbell Dr Rob't; Chambers Geo R; Cameron Samuel; Cameron White & Co; Crane C M; Crane & Sperry; Crandal James; Chandler Richard; Cantrille Patrick; Clapham Jas H; Chapman G D & Co; Chapman Geo W; Chapman Dr Jno S; Chapman Sam'l B; Chapman Thomas; Chapman T N; Caple Maurice; Capen C H & Co; Capers Frank G; Chapin Fred; Chaplin E; Carhart Geo B; Carhart Jno W; Carpenter Dr B C; Carpender Chas C; Carpenter Capt Geo F; Carpenter Robert; Cartmell N; Carder James D; Carter Royal; Carter W W; Carlile Samuel Rev; Carroll Henry; Carson Thomas G; Carson Bros; Carton H; Charlotte Jno A; Cary Adolph J; Cary Alonzo; Cara John; Cary J C; Cary Michael; Chardy Wm; Covert J; Crary Adolph B; Clark — Cherry-st; Clark Alra; Clark C J; Clark Chas L; Clark Cleveland B; Clark Geo; Clark Jno; Clark J R & Co; Cass Jno A; Chase Chas D; Chase Geo C; Casslear Jno W; Cassidy Jno; Cason Wm C; Catlin — Cedar-st; Catin Wm; Cavanagh Thos; Craven Jno T; Crawford Wilson; Clayton Samuel Sr; Clave E; Cleeman Bernard C; Cheeseman C L; Cheever B; Creery Wm; Cremer Edward; Clemens & Redington; Chesley D C; Chesebro Louis R; Cleve D H; Crighton Sam'l; Childs Frank G; Childs & Harmon; Clinton A K; Chiquette Peter; Christie Senator; Christie Robert; Cirttenden R D; Combs Isaac; Cromwell Wm; Comelin Robert; Comins Chas W; Comisky John; Connell John; Conger Mortimer L; Converse J C & Co; Condit L W; Conklin Alfred H; Conklin Marion; Connoly Michael; Conner E; Conoves Joseph; Cobb Butler; Cock Fred; Codd & Kron; Coffely Thomas; Coffin Lemuel; Corr J H; Cowles F D; Crowell Pat; Conen Jas; Cronley Jas; Cox James; Cox Rev S H; Croxon Wm S; Coyn Michael; Chubb & Vosburgh; Cummings Joseph; Cunningham Rob't; Cumming Michael; Cuningan R; Cunningham A N; Connaghan Hugh; Cunningham Leonard; Cuppers Abraham; Chinch L H; Chinch Robert; Curtis C; Curtis C B; Custer Henry; Custis Robert; Clusky Patrick; Culter Jas H; Cutter Jr Fred A; Clofftin A & B; Cogan Mr; Coghill Mr; Cohen Philip H; Cohen Cook & Co; Colt Whitney & Co; Cole Geo E; Colt James D; Colestock E M; Collier Geo G; Collins P McDonald; Colton C H; Colburn & Co E C; Clood John D; Coodrich Champion; Cook Edward A; Cook Geo F; Cook John; Cook Sidney E; Cooper C H; Cooper Henry; Copeland Jas; Cornwell Chas R; Corrigan James; Cora Cornelius; Corey G F; Corey Geo F; Crosby C N W; Couch Hezekiah; Conghlin Pat; Court James.

D

Drake Charles; Daly —; Daly Jno; Daly Michael; Dalrymple & Co; Dane Andrew J; Dana Richard B; Danohy Timothy; Daniels Henry G; Daniels Thomas A; Darling S Jr; Darley F O C; Davenport Geo W; Davidson Gilbert C; Davidson L & Co; Davidson Wm H; Davidson W M; Danes Andrew M; Davis Abner H; Davis R; Davis & Troy; Day W M; Dayton James L; Dayton Capt Perceval; Dayton Dr S; Drayton A L; Dean Benjamin A; De Blois Wm A; DeCamp W H & Co; De Cancy Augustus; Decker & Co; Dederick Robt E; Dreer & Lears; De Hunteville F S G; Deland E J; De La Costa P; Delgado A; Delaplain Jno F; Delany Jno O F; Dempsey Jno J; De Mintigny F X; Densmore E; Dennith & Co; Dent Geo; Dennis Wm E; Denny A L; Depiss S T; Derickson J W; Dresser Dr Horace; Deshones L A; Devin & Co; Drew Chas; Drew Capt Thos R; Dewey Chas A; Dibble W W; Dibble & Bro; Dibble & Hyde; Dickenson Jno R; Dickenson Wm R; Dickenson Wm R; Dickey P J Esq; Dickson David; Dickson Sam D; Dillin Jas E; Dillion John; Drines Chas; Drinkwater Capt; Drinkwater Arthur; Dinsmore Sam P; Divine R S; Divine S R; Doane Capt Ephraim; Doane Rev Ed T; Dobson Jno A; Dods Jno B; Dodd Geo Fred; Dodge Rev Stuart D; Doerrer Mich; Dolson Chas H; Donalen Thos; Donavan Day; Donnalley J P; Dorr Geo B; Dort Lieut Geo W; Dorrance Oliver B; Domett Hy W; Dosey James; Douglass Harrison; Douglass J; Douglass W B; Dougherty Geo W; Davis Wm; Dow Geo; Downs W W; Duboise E P; Dudley W C; Dudy Pat; Dugan Thos; Duharty Jas; Dulley Pat; Dummer Phenias C; Dumenril H A; Dunn David; Dunn Jas W; Dunn Lawrence; Dunham H F; Duncan Jos C; Duncan Ralph H; Dunlap C W; Dunlap Jno S; Dunlap S F; Durgin D; Durnos Mr; Durye Jas; Duval Alfred; Dutch Jach; Dutcher Chas B; Dyer Saml B.

E

Eames & Greenfield; Eastman King & Co; Easton Alex; Edgar Wm; Edwards Alonr; Edwards Jos S; Edwards R C; Edwards Robt M; Eddy Jas M; Eennet E H; Eestman H D; Eggleston Thos; Eichhoff Fred W; Eldrich Capt; Ellis Edw; Ellis Wm; Elbon S N; Ely Ben F; Ely Elias H; Ely P S; Ely Wm; Emerson Hy; Emerson Martin W; Endicott Wm C; Ennis Mr; English Harry J; Eno Amos F; Ephlett Jos T; Erbe Dr L; Erven T D & Co; Ernest Chas L; Erwin Jos; Ernhout Jno; Evans J (chief clerk); Ewers Hiram T; Ewing Jas; Ewing Wm; Eyre B J.

F

Fachs Hy; Flack A J; Fagan Prisen; Flaharty Jno; Fair James; Fairbank Edwd A; Fairbanks Col W H; Frank Sol; Flanders Geo B; Franklin Hy; Franklin Sol; Fanning Chas K; Farrell Lewis; Farner Thos; Farley Chas H; Faucett A; Favre Fedk Wm; Fengan Jas; Frederick Hy; Feily Thos; Freeman Geo; Freeman S B; Fegin P & Co; Felt H D; Felts Rich; Fleming Rich; Fleming Thos; French Arthur J; French Edw J; Fenner John; Ferguson C; Ferguson M; Ferguson Saml T; Feves, Freris and Chawit; Field C J; Field Jas; Finn W; Ferick Geo; Frings Godfrey; Fink Pet; Pinkle, L E; Fisk Pliny; Fitts Mr; Fitch R L; Fitch Steph; Fitzgerald Wm; Fitzpatrick A & Co; Fitzpatrick Capt A P; Fobes Steph; Folley Jno; Foote J M; Ford W G; Foreman & Higgins; Foister Edwd; Forster G F; Forrey S D; Foster B Wood; Foster Geo W; Foster Theod; Foster & Co; Fowle Geo D; Flowet R P; Fowler Mortimer; Fowler C S; Fox Felix; Fox & Co; Floyd Beng; Floyd Van Home; Foye A J C; Fuller Kroeber; Fullerton Dan; Fulshire Jas; Flynn Thos S; Flynn Mich.

G

Gibbs W H; Gruff & Byrnes; Griffin John H; Griffin Daniel M; Griffin Frank; Griffin Geo M & Co; Griffin James; Griffith Walter B; Gardner John; Gates Dr A W; Gantt Joseph; Graser Wm L; Gay Sheridan; Gay C L; Gray Jno; Gray Thomas; Goddard J E; Goddard Brothers; Goffe E; Goldshmidt Gabriel; Goldshmidt Henry C; Goldshmidt J; Goldshmidt J; Griffith William; Gebhard Frank; Green Hen Amos; Green C L; Green E M; Green G P; Green James H; Green S D; Greenhaigh R P; Greenlaw Soloman B; Geer Henry B; Geer Seth; Gregory James; Greil Emil; Gelbart Wm; Glenn Elisha; Grennan John; Gerb Geo F; Gerding Charles; Gerish H C; Geoughy Pat; Geysen —; Gurza Leonard; Garcia Frederick; Gardner Geo W; Gaynor B G; Gafney John; Gage C H & Co; Gager J B; Graham Archibald; Graham F; Graham & Ellenwood; Gaige E D; Gaines E K; Grant Warren; Grange & Rotherhauzer; Ganzel Joseph; Gilbert Augustus J; Gilling Henry; Gilkison A; Gilso Joseph; Gilmore J C; Grindle Dr Josiah; Grinnell Thomas P; Ghrissey Chas M; Gitean J N E; Grout F; Goddard Chas W; Goodyear Chas Jr; Goodyear C V R; Goodell Frederick; Goodrich S J; Goodwin James; Goodwin Wm F; Gore Henry W; Gordon Gen; Grosvenor Jasper; Gosling H; Gottschalk L M; Gough Jno B; Gould John J; Gore M; Groves Eugene H E; Gubuy V; Gruber Geo N; Guerin H W; Guest Wm A; Grundel P; Grunis P M; Grumam Wm; Gurner Hen W S; Gurlock Fred; Guterstok Henry.

H

Haas Emeill; Haas George; Haas H; Hagedorn C; Haggerty James; Hagerty Michael; Hagne Joseph; Haise Harry M; Hale C J; Hale E W; Hale Elias W; Hale William D; Hall Hon Chapin; Hall Edward; Halsted A M; Haller J G; Haley Charles; Halley Timothy; Halsey L B; Halsey S C; Ham John H; Hammer George; Hammersley Gordon A; Hammersley Andrew L; Hamilton Dr Thos; Hamilton George C; Hamlin C J; Hamlin Lieut John H; Hammond Dr; Hammond Dr Wm A; Hampson Hampden; Hannah Charles H; Hanna B J; Hanrahan John; Bannag James; Henderson Fred; Hanfield B W; Hankinson Dr; Hankinson Samuel M D; Hansen Capt Chas P; Handy Thomas; Hart Benjamin S; Hartwell George; Harcell B L; Harper William; Harvey Abiel D; Harray John; Harding George; Harkin Peter; Harrington H A; Harrington Ovid G; Harrington T; Harris Hon Townsend; Harris & Whitman; Harrison George E; Hascall C; Haskell L; Hatch E R; Hatch L P; Hatch & Co; Harsen John A; Haws Henry T; Hawlett C S; Hawkins Daniel B; Hayes D C; Hayes H M; Hayes John C; Hayman Johnny; Hayward & Bakeus; Havm M T; Hazel Edward; Hayman Francis R; Headen Patrick; Heath Capt Henry; Helard A B; Hechtman John; Hedley John E; Henderson E W; Henderson Hiram Y; Henson A; Henry Charles; Henry Charles; Herbir James; Herne James F; Herbert George W; Herbertson Patk; Herley Francis J; Hertig John C; Herrick B D; Hess & Stern; Hexamer Dr Fred M; Heyman M; Hicks Benjamin D; Hicks Marcellus; Hickey Patrick; Hickon Frank; Higgins Capt F G; Higgins Henry A; Higgins William; Hellen Edward L; Henriette D; Hene William H; Henman Edward C; Hitchcock Wm E; Hodges George; Hoe Charles E; Hoelinger J C; Hofmann Chas E; Hofman Francis S; Hofman George P; Hogan Thomas; Holmes Benj; Holmes C C & Co; Holmes John; Holmes Rev S; Holmes & Many; Holstead Clark; Holzfersted Henry; Holdstien Lewis & Goldslain; Hollit F M D; Hollister E B; Holcomb B N; Holcomb W F; Holloway Rev Chas H; Homer Bishop & Co; Hood James L; Hopper Rev E; Hone Henry; Horsfield Thos W; Holiling Thomas J; Hotchkiss H; Houghton L H; Houghton V; Henzer Peter; Herey George C; Howe Capt Geo P; Howes R A; Howe & Stevens; Howland Penn; Howard E; Howard Henry; Howlett P H; Hoyt Daniel; Hudgings John; Hudson Miller; Huebat William; Huepfel Anton; Hughes Francis; Hughes William; Huil R C; Hull & Spencer; Humbert Augustus; Hunt A & Co; Hunt James; Hunt Lewis B; Hunt William M; Hunt Montgomery; Hunt Montgomery; Huntington Rollin; Huntington & Vail; Hyde Abram; Hynes Michael; Hurst John W; Hurley John J; Hutchins Charles L.

I

Illig & Franke; Ingalls Herbert; Ingliss Rev James; Inman Joseph T; Iveson Charles; Ivery Edward H.

J

Jacobs J; Jackson Joseph; Jacoutot A; James Daniel; James Henry; Janeway Rev Dr Thomas L; Janear Henry W; Jaques John B; Jeffards Sidney; Jeffrey Jesse; Jefferson Wm H; Jenks I Newton; Jenkins E F; Jenkins J R; Jepson Abraham; Jephson Wm H; Jerrard—Brewery; Jessop & Co Clocks; Johnson Capt Conrad; Johnson Charles; Johnson C M; Johnson — Estate of Henry; Johnson Henry; Johnson James; Johnson Louis; Johnson L & Co; Johnson Moses A; Jones A L; Jones Cyrus M; Jones Gordon G; Jones John; Jones Samuel J; Jones Wm; Jones Wm; Joice Patrick; Jordan B W; Jordan D C; Jordan E W, Johnst; Jordan James; Jordan J S; Jordan Wm; Joyce A; Joyce John; Jung Chas T.

K

Kadtletz —; Kraft Wm; Kane Arthur; Kane Chas T; Kane Wm H; Knapp Alex G; Knapp H; Knapp J A; Knapp O F; Kastendick O H; Kaulbach H B; Kay James; Kearnes Charles; Kearney James; Kearney Wm; Keefe M F; Kneeland John H; Keeler Alonzo F; Keen Henry, care Mott & Keen; Keinath Chas; Keith J M; Keller —; Kelster Francis; Kellogg C W; Kellog John S; Kelly Denis A; Kelley Hugh; Kelley H H; Kelly John H; Kelly Michael; Kelly M J; Kelly P; Keley Patrick; Kelley Timothy; Kelly Thomas; Kelly William; Kempton Calvin; Kent Richard B; Kendall Alfred; Kennedy Harry; Kennedy James; Kennedy T H; Klentjen Charles; Kerrigan James E; Kerrigan Wm W & Co; Kevill Henry; Knight John; Killerlane John; Kilbourne L H; Kimball Levi; Kimmel & Co; King Jno; King J C; King James N; King Patrick; King Thomas B Jr; Kinman Seth; Kingson James & Co; Kirkwood John; Knobel Edwd & Gust; Koeh Eberhard; Kohler F C; Knox John; Kunton Michael; Kuntze Edward T Broadway; Kruse Wm; Kuty E A; Kutner L.

L

Lagenbach C; Laib Wm; Laur F A; Laur Joe; Lang —; Lang Carl; Landman Carl; Lancashire Rev D; Lanser Henry, 3d av; Langdon Wm H; Larance Silas F; Larkin Dr L B; Lasere C H G & Co; Latinne Hippo; Laughin J; Law Wm; Lawrence J D; Lawrence Wm; Lawrence W H; Lawson Jethro; Lawson John C; Lawson Robert E; Larus John R; Leamey James; Leamore Wallace; Leary A W; Leblanc Wm A; Lechner Jacob; Ledaback G; Lee David M; Lee George; Lee Isaac; Lee Wm D; Leist Jno; Le Massena Andrew; Lenton Howard; Lennox Geo P; Leonard J S & Co; Leonard Jno W & Co; Leport Geo R; Leporing F; Lesley Franklin; Levin H; Leveline Lewis; Lewis James and Anna; Lewis John; Lewis Dr T; Ligno August; Liebmann Martin; Lindsley Thales; Lippman Adolph; Little Joseph; Little Thomas; Litchfield Wm B; Lockheart Thomas; Lockwood John A; Loesher A, Agent; Lombard & Co; Lombert F; Lombert Ferdinand; Loughway Joseph; Loobey—1st-av; Lord John, Jr; Lord & Co; Losada Elias; Losne C H & G & Co; Lovett J M, Broker; Low Marcellus; Lowe Stephen E; Lowenback & Bro; Lowenstein J H & Bro; Lowrett & Co; Lowis & Co; Lowry John; Lowry John; Loyd Joseph, Isaac S Loyd and Wm P Dixon; Loynes Geo D; Lubbert E H; Ludecus Edward; Luddington Hon Benj; Luff & Jones; Lutz Charles, M D; Lydecker Abram; Lydeg Ph M; Lyer Morgan; Lyon A E C; Lyon Robert; Lyons John.

M

Mabee Foster N; MacMillan A; Macquoid Robert; Macy Thomas; Magee Edward; Magory Edward; Maker John; Mahon Dr J F; Marn Jacob; Marn J A; Major D Curtis; Malone Edward; Malone Dr P; Manning John; Marsh M S; Marsh W; Marks H; Markham Wm; Marshall James; Marshall John P; Marshall Wm; Marren Martin; Markley Thos C; Marthens Thomas; Martin Doctor; Martin H & Co; Martin John; Martin John G; Marbinetti Julien Jr; Marvin Delos; Marvin Henry; Marvin Murray; Massett Hon Stephen; Mason & Smith; Mathews C D; Mathews George; Mathews Wm; Mathiessen E A; Manson N G Jr; Masmore John B; May E R; May Marcus; May Wm; May John; May Morris; May Norman J; Mayer & Co; Mayor & Benort; Maykosty W H; Mayers E; Mead John; Mead Philip; Mader Wm A; Meehan Patrick; Melville H; Menelly Henry; Mercer Henry O or Jas T; Mercier Charles—violins; Merrill Capt Allen; Merrit Thomas H; Mery Chas State-st; Mertz Capt; Mesmer watchcase maker; Mestayer Wm; Messing J; Metzler M; Meyer Frederick W; Miller 35th-st; Miller Arthur; Miller B F; Miller Chas & Co; Miller C N; Miller D & Co; Miller D H; Miller R; Miller Robert; Miller Wm J; Miller & Perrin; Miller & Ran; Michaels N; Middleton Rich'd; Mills Edwin; Mills Isaac C; Mills J H; Mills W A; Miles S; Misch J & Bro; Mirdock Jas A; Mitchell F A; Mitchell J W; Mitchell Johnson & Co; Mitchell & Worcester; Moore D L M; Moore G H & Co; Moore James; Moore John D; Moore Joseph; Moore Luther H; Moore Martin F; Moore Richard W; Moore Thos W C; Moore U L; Moore William; Morse C; Morse Geo W; Morgan James T; Morgan Griffith; Morgan Michael; Morrell J A; Morehead Wm C; Morey Amos C; Morgetey Thadeus; Morning J E; Morning Robert; Mortimore P K; Morris Paschall; Morrison Jno & Co; Morrison Peter; Morrison Wm; Morewood & Son; Morron Jno F; Morton & Brennan; Moffatt E; Moloney Michael; Mollongny Patrick; Monrad J C; Moncis Thomas; Monroe Henry; Moody Preston R; Moses & Co; Mosener—Delancy-st; Mott Thos S; Mould A M; Moulton E; Mount H P; Mounte Henry P; Mowbray Jno; Muchhng Geo; Mueller Chas; Mullen Daniel; Mullen W; Mulkins A H; Mullin Daniel A; Mullin Michael; Mulford James H; Mulgnin Michael; Mumford Peter G; Mundhenk Herman; Munsey Wm; Murry J D; Murray Capt Robt; Murphy Bernard; Murphy Rev E D; Murphy Jno A; Murphy M; Murphy Patrick D; Musgrove B F; Mustin & Bennett; Myers Isaac; Myers Wm H; Mynthon Daniel.

Mc

McAllis Patrick; McAllaster J G; McAllister & Co; McAnghling Chas; McAuliffe Cornelius; McBride Jorn; McBride & Stout; McCabe H & Co; McCabe Philip; McCabe Thos; McCraken Dr; McCarnee J H; McCarty—Clark-st; McCarthy Denis; McCarthy Michael; McCarthy Thos; McGreath Jno; McClelland M V; McColgan Edwd; McCully J K; McClure Rev. Alex W; McClusky Felix; McDermott Mich'l; McDonald Jno A; McDonnell Martin; McDonald Ranald H; McDovits Wm; McEwan Daniel Jr; McGee; McGregor & Co; McGinn Patrick; McGoven Francis; McGowen Nea; McGuire —; McGuire Patrick; McHenry Pierce; McIntyre Jno; McIntyre & Hamilton; McKaig Rev C V; McKee David; McKee Jno; McKenna F A; McKenna Thos; McKenzie Donald; McKinley Richard; McKone Patrick; McLean Henry C; McLean J T E; McLeod A; McLoughlin Chas; McMilon & Niel & Co; McMindes Wm; McMurray Jno; McNeill David; McNeill Donald; McNeill Donald; McRomie Jno C.

N

Nagle Jacob; Naildreds Edward; Neagle Wm; Nely Dr J T; Neidless Isidore; Neile Rev Geo L; Neill Wm; Neills Joseph; Nelson H; Nelson H; Nelson John; Nelson Mortimer; Nelson Thos H; Neugent John; Newman Jno D; Newell C T; Newbold Thos H; Newton J R; Nicklas C; Nickens Hiram; Nicholson Charles; Nicholson G; Nicholson Granville; Nichson A; Niebergall H; Nixon John; Nolan John; Norgdon B S H; Northrop A; Northrop S C; Nxman Sam'l.

O

Oats Wm; O'dell Thos B; Offutt Thos P; Ogden Chas L; Olgan John; Olwell Mich'l; Olcott Edward; Oppenheimer C; Ordway Tibbetts & Co; Ortonairix Charles; Ostrander, Chambers-st; Orcutt Frank J; Osgood Charles; Osgood Walter B; Othout Geo W; Owens Michael; O'Brien John; O'Brien John; O'Brien John G; O'Brien John; O'Brien Michael; O'Brien Thos; O'Brien Wm; O'Coners Hugh; O'Connor Thos; O'Donnell Geo W; O'Donnell Richard; O'Garra John; O'Keefe John; O Keefe John; O'Leary Timothy; O'Leary Thomas; O'Neil James; O'Rourke Francis; O'Rourke Martin.

P

Packer Sam'l; Packwood Dr R F; Paine A L; Palmer C N, M D; Palmer Geo M; Palmer P; Palmer R; Parker A J; Parker Geo N; Parker & Martin; Parmer Geo; Partridge J L; Parsons James K; Parsons Wm; Parkhurst D N; Pasquali Passa; Patch Wm H; Platt Jared; Pratt Rev Edward; Pratt Geo F; Pratt Wm P; Patten W S; Patterson H D; Patterson John; Patteson Jas A; Paton Henry; Patton John V; Paul Stephen; Payne J S; Payne Rev W F; Pylear Michael; Parsen Worthen & Carpenter; Pease Philander H; Peaslee Prof E R; Pedrick W E; Peele Robert; Pelner Thos Vinton; Peirce Cale F; Peirce Chas H; Peirce Robt E; Phelps E R; Phelps J C; Penny Edw S; Perham Josiah; Percey Jack; Percival Edwin; Perkins Edward; Perkins Nelson; Perkins Theo E; Perry Bela C; Perry E W; Perry Geo; Perry Jno D; Perry & Co; Preston B W; Preston C; Preston S G; Preston Thos S; Prescott Cyril; Petersen Fred A; Petersen Stephen; Petit Fred M; Price Hon R M; Prichard Jno P; Pierce Henry R; Pierpont Rev Jno Jr; Phillips A A; Phillips Cassius M; Phillips & Co; Prince Bachrach & Co; Prime Wm; Pinkham Charles; Pinkham Wm E; Pinney Hoses; Pitman Geo I; Pitcairn Jno M; Proal Arthur B; Pollock Chas H; Pollock N; Pomeroy S T; Pond Chas F; Ponsot Geo; Pool Luke & Co; Pope John; Popper M; Porter Dr R A; Porter Thos; Post J W; Post S O; Postley Wm H; Potts W R; Potter J F; Porter J N; Potter Capt Jno R; Poter Joshua; Polter Capt Mark L; Powell C C; Powers Richard; Pulaski Lorenz Ling; Pulling H G; Plumb David; Plumb James M; Pumroy & Jackson; Purvis T; Purdy B B; Plympton G M.

Q

Quick Rev A J; Quinn Patrick; Quinn Peter; Quinlan Thos.

R

Raeslin Charles; Ragan P J; Raine B; Rainsford John; Rainey & Wheeler; Ralston W; Rand A C; Randall C H; Randall S G; Ranger Morris; Rankin J; Randolph Dr P B; Ransom J B; Ranons Geo E; Rapelye B A; Ray Charles; Raymond James; Raymond J A; Read Fredk W; Readinger Alfred; Reddy — blacksmith; Reed Herbert; Reed James; Reed M G; Reed Capt T M; Reeves John; Regal John; Reichard Carl; Reid Thos T; Reilly Francis; Reilly Hugh and Jane; Reimer H; Reinath Chas; Remsen Henry D; Renaux Louis; Restberg Geo; Revell Jonathan; Reynolds John R; Reynolds Nils; Reynolds & Bayley; Rice Capt B F; Rice Joseph; Richard & Burchard; Richards C T; Richards Paul C; Richards Peter, Jr; Richardson—Broadway; Richardson E E; Richardson P C; Richardson Saml L; Richardson Wm H; Richerson Geo; Rickert Jakob; Ricket Peter; Rielly P; Riggs L; Riggs Thos J; Riley Francis; Riley Geo; Riley Michael; Ring J M & Co; Ring O K & Co; Ritch W & T; Rivers Herbert; Rivers Jno C; Rix Geo; Roach Robert; Roberts—Bowery; Roberts Abraham G; Roberts Dr E L; Roberts H B; Roberts Henry F; Roberts Robt M; Robbins Louis S; Robbins R N; Robinson A P; Robinson Charlie; Robinson E T; Robinson Leo; Robinson G P; Robson Stuart; Rocke H; Rook Michal; Rhodes Saml; Rhodes Wm; Roderick J K; Roessler William; Rogan Michael; Rogers, Brooks Bros; Rogers Thos H; Rolph H D; Rolmer J; Rollinson J R; Romain Benj F; Ronalds Thos A; Ross Capt—Cherry st; Ross John; Ross Dr J W; Ross Charles; Rosenfeld S; Rosevelt C; Rossmann Wm; Rossiter J C; Roth Eredk; Rourke F; Rourke Felix; Rourke John; Routledge G & Co; Roux Henry; Rowe F G; Rowland T; Rowland T F; Royce Saml; Russell J R & Co; Russell Philip Symons; Rutherford Chas M; Ryan N J; Ryan John; Ryder H & Co.

S

Sachs Nicholaus; Stackpole Dr G; Shackford Geo R; Staderman Theodor; Stahlberg Louis; Small Mark; Sailsbury Bro & Co; St Jargo Mr; Schall Michael; Salesbury Bro & Co; Spalding R; Stambaugh S R; Samuels H C; Sanger & Dowly; Sanderson Dr C R; Sanderson Richard; Stanley John; Stanton G A; Stanton N B; Stanton Thos; Stanson Wm F; Sandborn Abram H; Sanborn Dr J H; Sanford Henry; Sanford & De Forist; Stanbrough Henry; Staples Geo W; Shardt John; Sargent John C; Sargent J W; Starler E; Stratton Barclay; Stratford Chas J; Strauss D E; Savage Chas E; Savage Frank E; Shar N J; Sawyer Chas C; Shawcross E; Sayley Chas; Shea John; Seabott Wm; Steadman E C; Shean Andrew A; Steane Isaac; Spear Rev S T; Stearns R C; Seaver Lucas; Sebelin August; Stebbins J W; Seemon —; Shedd Jno W; Stedman Samuel; Smee Wm; Seefried Silas; Sheehan D M; Sheehan John; Seely Augustus; Seely Rev A H; Seely, Riker & Co; Steen John J; Sweeny J; Sweeny Judge J W; Sheer Wm; Street Chs H; Sweet Jno, representative of; Sweetland & Little; Sweetser Jno O & Co; Seger C G; Schneider Herman; Schneider August; Stein S; Steinen J L; Seiple A; Street B W or G W; Scheack C Stewart; Spencer J C; Spencer Wm V; Shepard O H; Stephens James E; Stephenson Fred; Stephenson G H; Sherman Geo M; Sherenbey Rev Francis M; Sherden Charles; Sheridan Hugh; Shermerhorn Henry A; Schermerhorn Jno J; Sherwood Edward; Sherwood John T; Sherwood Steven; Seth R L; Stevens Frank; Stevens Frank S; Stevens Geo; Stevens Henry H; Stevens John; Stevens J G; Stephenson Robert M D; Slevin Michael; Stewart Chas; Stewart Chas T; Stewart John; Seymour Miles M; Scribner W H; Smibert & Hoyl; Schmidt Christian S; Schmidt Robert; Siegebard Capt; Siegmond A; Shields Edwd A; Schiff Gerson; Swift McKee; Stiger E M; Silver J & Co; Silliman, Martinoch & Dix; Schilling Andrew; Spilling M E; Skilton James A; Skilton J A; Simms Chas B; Simons S N; Simmons John; Stimpson G W; Simpson William; Simonson Stuart G; Smith —, Bowling-gr; Smith —, Bleecker-st; Smith Chas; Smith Chas E; Smith Cyriam M; Smith Francis F; Smith Geo; Smith Geo W; Smith Henry; Smith Henry; Smith Howell; Smith J Varke; Smith Jacob O; Smith Jno; Smith John; Smith J B; Smith Jas H; Smith L H; Smith P; Smith Samuel; Smith Thos C; Smith Wm; Smith Wm; Smith Wm; Smith Wm; Smith W J; Smith W S; Smith & Butler; Sing Ed; Sinclair Arthur; Sinclair Harry; Sinclair & Bugby; Singleman —; Stringer J H; Shires George W; Stirling Chas; Stirling Alex; Swisher John M; Siger Wm; Stocker H W; Stockwell Geo P; Stockton M L; Stoddard Surard; Schroeder Hermann; Schofield Major; Sofio Richard; Stollwerk J; Stone Chas H; Stone Geo C; Schonacker Hubert J; Stonebill S H; Stormes S & Co; Stormes Wm T B; Schloss, Benj & Co; Schloss Henry; Scott & Co Drs; Scott Robert; Stott F H; Sotherington R; Sprouce —; Stouddard Prof John F; Saulis Duelly; Stout Wm; Strout A A; Southwick Emm'l; Snow Barden T; Snow Bishop; Snow Chas; Snow J W; Stowell J V; Stuart O; Squire E & Sons; Squiers T J; Shultz C F; Schutz Chas; Schulz Paul; Sullivan Dennis; Sullivan Jno H; Sullivan Maurice; Sullivan Patk; Schumacker J & Co; Sumner W & Co; Sunderland Geo; Schuyler Philip Jr; Schuyler T A; Snydacker & Co; Suydam John R; Stylis Thomas; Smyley Wm.

T

Tabor Chas W; Tackabury R M; Talbott Dr; Thannamculler, M & F; Trasel Edward; Thatcher Edward; Thayer Emory; Taylor James E; Taylor John; Taylor John; Taylor M; Taylor Mr; Taylor & Wright; Treadwell & Co; Teller A H; Tremaine C M; Tremaine Jas H; Terrill Capt Dan H; Terry F; Tewksbury W G; Tield Wm; Thiell Burnhardt; Tiers Wm M & Co; Tillson Wm C; Tilton Thos H; Tilford R L; Tinsley Walter T; Titus Oramel; Tobey S B, Jr; Tobit John H; Todd Chas H; Todd Ira; Todd S A; Thomas Henry V; Thomas H & Co; Thomas & Co; Thomer Phillipe; Tomers Wm; Tompkins Wm S; Thomson N C & Co; Thomson Arthur; Thomson D; Thomson George; Thomson S B; Thompson A W; Thompson David; Thompson Jas W; Thompson John I; Thompson Mortimer; Thompson W A; Thompson & Co; Tooker Richard; Thorn Geo W; Thorn Wm; Thorp Col T Y; Thorp Wm; Thorndike A O; Townsend Randolph W; Townsend Theo; Trowbridge C A; Trowbridge Edward; Toy, Beckford & Co; Tubbs Chas; Tucker Wm; Tudor Henry; True H M; Tumblety Dr F; Tunison E Percy; Turner Elias; Turner E G; Turner Saml J; Turnbull Wm C; Tuttle Wm R; Tuthill Chas E; Tuthill Thos M.

U

Underhill B T; Underhill John R; Upton Capt Henry H.

V

Vail Rev F Y; Vail Lewis S; Valentine Chas F; Valentine James T; Varnum J James M; Vaughn J; Veasey Hiram; Verland George; Verman H S; Vincent Frank; Vickers Leonard B; Visburgh Theodore; Vernon Sims Geo R; Van Bergen J B; Vanderbach Jacob; Vanderbilt Capt George; Vanderveer Henry; Van Reiner W; Van Sickles R M & Co; Van Syckle Horatio D; Van Valkenburgh D E; Van Valkenburgh Thos; Van Wyck Abram.

W

Walden F A; Waggoner P; Wainwright Geo; Wall Michael; Walsh John; Walch Michael; Wallace James; Wallace Wm C; Wallace James C; Waldin John; Walker, Wise & Co; Walters W T & Co; Walgom W H; Walont Rosa E; Wann W D; Wanderbirt A L; Ward Charles S; Ward Fred & Co; Ward James W; Waith Wm B; Warren Henry; Warren J W & Co; Warner James D; Wharton A B; Washburn & Warrall; Watts Robert M; Waterman Geo & Co; Watkins —; Watkins Leonard; Watson Edward J; Whelan Michael; Webb Edward D; Webber Albert; Weber Frank; Welch Patrick; Walsh Hugo; Whelan T; Whelan Thomas; Wellington Dr Oliver H; Wellington R H; Welton Edwd; Wenner George; Werner John; Wemborner W B; West Henry R; Wessels Wessel; Wescott Chas W; Whetton Wm; Wetzler A; Wickes W E; Wicht & Lankman; Wienold Junr; Wients Martin; Wright D; Wright James; Wright Miles L; Wirard Edward; Wildway Henry; Wilber H; Wily Thomas; Willis Rev A A; Willink John A; Wilkins F T; Wilcox Francis M; Williams —; Williams C Y; Williams George; Williams Geo W; Wilson George N; Wilson Joseph; Wilson S H; Wilson Thomas; Wilson William; White A J; White A Mc L; White Charles; White Frank; White Geo T G; White L M; White John; White Milo E; White Wm E; White, Browne & Co; Winslow Captain Charles P; Winslow F; Winslow Isaac; Whipple Henry O; Witt Philip; Whittemore Henry; Whitten & Tileston; Whitney C H; Whitney George J; Whitney J H; Whitney & Kinway; Withington J Jr; Whitcomb Chas B; Wolf Jacob; Wolfe Morris; Wolf W Y; Wolf & Bainard; Wolf & Le Ambauscn; Weeks H S; Wheeler A; Wheeler A & Co; Wheeler M; Wheeler Thomas; Wheeler Wm; Wheelock W B; Weller F; Walles B S; Wells Edward; Welles E L; Wells M S; Williams Harry; Williams Henry A; Williams Joseph; Williams Lewis; Williams Peter; Williams P S; Williams R W; Williams Samuel; Williams Samuel; Wilson Chas & Co; Wilson George; Walcott N K; Wonderly Wm; Wood Joseph; Wood William; Woods Charles; Woodruff M M; Woolf John; Workman Lorin; Wronkow H; Wyatt Dr D; Wyatte Thos H; Wylie W W.

Z

Zeglio G W H.

French, Italian and Spanish Letters.

1—Avendano Hermanos; 2—Avila Eleuterio; 4—Arroyo Louis; 5—Basile Domenico; 6—Brousse; 7—Bar Cachano Azuar Thos; 8—Bay Juan Jose; 9—Bloch Aaron; 10—Borret Charles Heure; 11—Botibon; 12—Bussy Marbrier; 13—Castie Victor; 14—Civello Vinlezzo; 15—De Beauvais Jules; 16—Debecke A; 17—De Cesnola Col; 18—De Bertram G Jonnart; 19—Da Tolstay A; 20—De la Luz Dominguez; 21—Del Valle Zastro; 22—Ferat Madame; 23—Galvao De Roche Juan Euene; 24—Gautier Rene; 25—Gayor Bernard; 26—Golly Ambroise; 27—Gross Louis Brasselvr; 30—Guerre Jules; 31—Grumares F G; 32—Guzman Adelayda De Barrios; 33—Jonnart Gustave; 34—Kindman Alisa Leonora; 35—Laurean G; 36—Laboissiere Paul; 37—Lorenzo; 38—Maldemi Antoinette; 39—Montoio Genaro; 40—Moreau; 41—Nadal Ricardo; 42—Nuenton F A; 44—Perrier Louis Boulger; 45—Pernot Adolphe; 46—Portocarrero Pedro Salvey; 47—Poinsignon; 48—Rouville Louis; 49—Rossel; 50—Roussel Mad; 51—Ruiz Y Espinosa Manuel; 52—Tournier Paul; 53—Trondeau Pierre; 54—Vallino B; 55—Villaverde Cirilo; 57—Viger Veuve; 58—Ving & Comp'ie; 59—Yraola Pedro.

SHIP LETTERS REMAINING IN NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE, NOV. 25, 1864.

French, Italian and Spanish Ship Letters.

1—Bellone navire, L Bideau Commissaire; 2—Carita Brig, Francesco Cranetich; 3—Lealtad Fregata, Roman Lopez de Ageda, Emilio Montesinos Y Gomez; 4—Mary Brigantino, Carlo Cavasso.

Ships Crews' Letters.

Agria bark, Warren Louis; Alexander Milliken brig, Capt Alexander Milliken; Anna steamboat, Charles Barrett; Ashburton ship, Edward Croney; Atmosphere ship, Wm Hollingwood, Robert, Peter Robinson; Bedford bark, Capt W W Gourley; B Boultier sch, O Lanns Alremsen; C S Watson sch, Horace Marshall; Clara Brown brig, John Merrill; Chas Thomas str, Elisha W Coward; Caroline str, Charles M Stobbs; City of Brooklyn ship, Albert G Plummer; Commodore str, John Anderson, Charles Wormsley; Constantine ship, J V Hunter; Continental S S, Capt Geo Sumner; Cliowan brig, Capt Littleton Long, Alexander Winslow; Cynosure ship, G W Morse, Cornelius McKeegan; Eagle Head sch, Capt Hill per Rufus L—; E H Wainwright sch, Chas H Blenkow; Francis str, Frealing H Fulton; Free Wind sch, F B Smith; Fighting Joe bark, Fred J Dow; Flora brig, Rd Pepperell; Greenback str, Capt Black; H W Morse sch, A L Gardner; James Witherwith sch, Joseph Newman, John Cockerell, Thos Henry; John Rice, S S, Chas Churchman; Kenilworth ship, Michael Flynn; Lady Sterling str, Wm Coe; Lucy Miles, Capt J C Park; Marie Louise bark, Francis Hoffmann; Merchant ship, Capt E P Sprague, Wm H Taylor; Midnight ship, Noah D Joyce; Minerva sch, Charles Smith; Moses G Leonard sch, Wm H Benson; North Point ship, Wm Bentley; Penincleara S S, Henry Griffiths; Perseverance ship, Benj J Callen, Thos James; Peruvian S S, James Crouch; Rebecca Clyde S S, Thomas Higgins; Richard Stockton str, Jno M Simpson; Rhine ship, G Moore; Rhode Island S S, Fred'k Archer; St John ship, Daniel McCarthy; Sarah Lavina sch, Jno H Bourne; Stateroon sch, Joel W Colbat; Stratford ship, J L Till; Thames bark, Wilhelm Sechstrah; Thames ship, Noah Stuckey; Zangier brig, Chas O Andrews; Uncotat ship, Capt Folansby; West Wind sch, Capt Nath'l Herrington; Wild Hunter ship, Isaac W White; Wm Arthur sch, Wm R Clark.

Navy List.

Adams J F, U S Rec Sh N Carolina; Andrew John, U S Transport Kensington; Collins John, U S str N Carolina; Donley Andr F, U S str Glaucus; Doyle Patrick, Grand Gulf; Ewing A S A Engr R T; Holden Richard, U S S Octorora; Hoadless A A Paym N J, U S S Glaucus; Hull Henry, U S S Glaucus; Johnson Samuel H A M Mate, U S S North Carolina; Murphy James, U S Str Augusta; Potter A Master Charles; Powers Thomas, Fireman St ship North Carolina; Smith Geo E, U S Rec ship N Carolina; Smith Chas Henry, U S R ship N Carolina; Tibbets Act'g Master Howard; Wells Lewis G, U S ship Calypso; Wheelan Wm H, U S S Glaucus; Watmough A Paym Wm N, U S S Nereus.

Army List.

Commanding Officer 77th N Y N G; Bradshaw Lt Wm H, 90th Regt N Y V; Brigham Maj H O, Lat Ad Paymaster; Bartrop Lt H; Campbell Col C J; Claret Charles F, Co F 117th Regt N Y V; Captain, Co C 6th Infy Regt Service; Cover Christian, Co K 4th U S Infy; De Gorms John, 14th Brooklyn Regt; Dougherty John, U S Infy; Elmsly Lt James; Fry Capt F W G, C S Vols; Gill Lt Moses, A Q M 96th Regt N Y V; Hall Michael, 4th N J Baty; Hall Capt R M, Co E 3d N Y Cav; Kerner Lt F W; Knox Capt Kilburn, 13th Regt Infy; Knower Lt E C, 4th Regt H Arty; Litzenberg Capt Wm, Gen Hospital; Loser Jesse, 12th U S Infy; Mahan Lt Martin, 16th U S Infy; Manahan Lt Thomas, 69th N Y Vols; Michael Lewis, Co M 3d N Y M R; Miller John, 151st Regt N Y V; Morris Gen W H; Murihall Lt I D, 69th Regt N Y V; Noble Capt Joseph, 9th Me V; Nudd Warren B, 1st Regt V R C — Q M Dept; Ostrander Isaac R, Hospital; Paine Maj G W, 4th U S Col Cav; Pitman Geo Jr, 17th Mass Regt Co B; Ranson Lt-Col H C; Reimer Anthony; Friends of late Private Co E 15th Regt N Y Infy; Robert Charles, Hospital; Stahel Maj-Gen J; Smalley Capt H A, 2d U S Arty; Sanger Lt Joseph P, 1st U S Arty; Slanwood Lt J, 3d U S Cav; Spawn Capt A, Co B 23d N Y Cav; Shaw Lowel, 2d Regt Co K Conn Col Vols; Saxton Surgeon N, 30th; Shelton Capt E E; Schimtt Robert N, N Y H Arty Co E; Schultz John F, Q M Sergt 15th N Y Arty; Taft Capt Chas; Thompson Geo, M D, A A Surgeon; Vanhorn D C, Co I 3d Penn Arty; Waldron John M, Co C 8th Regt Vt Vols; Webb Gen Alex S; Weichel John, 115th Regt N Y S V; Wilson Sgt, Co B 25th U S Colored Troops; Wilson Lt Jas K, 8th U S Infy.

List of Letters Remaining at Station H, Yorkville, Nov. 25, 1864.

LADIES' LIST.

Biddlecome Mrs R; Caldon Ellen; Cean Sarah A A; Crossman Mary E; Calys Mrs Agnes; Dehlet Hannah; Delany Ellen; Daley Mary; Ellis Harriett A 2; Flynn Mary F; Gilchrust Ann; Hagan Mrs Catherine; Hyde Mrs Sarah; Husted M J; Lawrence Mary A; Lang Ellen J; Lynch Elizabeth; Lynch Mary; Lynd Mrs E; McReada E; Monroe Mary A; McCarthy Ellen; Marble Josephine A; Moss Mary A; Nunne Mana; Newman Mrs; O'Brien Mary E; Pinckney Henry A; Perry Charlotte; Riely Margaret; Rine Margaret; Smith Ann Eliza; Smith Annie; Stanbord Mrs E; Smith Mrs Jeremiah; Ufferdale Mrs; Williamson Mrs C; Walt Fanny L.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Albiser Jose; Bravise Harry; Blake Matt; Baker Michael 2; Birmingham M; Burdick Wallace; Browne Edward; Barrett Orville L; Butler Mr H; Connolly Owen; Carey Thomas; Cooke Wm; Crowe Chas; Cotter Chas; Coveney John; Crinkshand Mr; Cuddihy Patt; Callaghan Wm; C H W 2; Canty C; Connolly M; Dunn Andrew C; Fielder Benj H; Foley Michael; Fleming Patrick; Geraghty Anthoney; Husted W S 2; Hoag & Johnston; Jenning John H; Johnson H D Jr; Kinny John; Kelly Patrick; Kelly Thomas; Kidder Chas D; Kenny John; Keleher Dan'l; Lawrence Joseph C; Leutner Friedrick; Lee Samuel; McCormick P; Montena Mitchell; Maurice Edw'd C; Moss Calvin 2; Meany Michael 2; Malone Michael; Martin John; McCarthy John; Moraulighty P; McCarthy Patrick; McGuire Mike; Manahan John H; Nelson M George; O'Brien John; O'Conner Jeremiah; Parfit Charles; Pierce John H; Robinson Alexander; Ryan Michael; Rowel J S; Reynolds Patrick; Riggs James L; Ring Timothy; Stuart J F; Sheehan Morris; Sullivan Owen; Sullivan Tim; Snyder Hiram; Sanford E L; Waak Charles Henry; Woodruff Calvin; Wright S A.

Miscellaneous Letters.

American Fur Co; American Oil and Mining Co; American Water Proof Cloth Co; Brevoort Petroleum Co; Briggs Families; Brown's Metal Top Chimney; Clinton Place Female Sem, Principal of; Commercial Ex Co; Commercial and Insurance Journal; Commercial Petroleum Co; Dental Cosmos, Editors of; Educational Monthly; Elkton Coal and Oil Co; "England's Battles, by Sea and Land," Publisher of; General Depot, No. 9 Bleecker-st; H A H O; Hickes' Stencil Establishment; Hospital Keeper; Insurance Journal; Island Petroleum Co; Land Agent, Wall-st; Lead Co; Maple Shade Petroleum Co; N T Co.'s Transportation Agent; New-York Mercantile Agency; New-York and Pa Petroleum Co; New-York and W Virginia Petroleum Co; Numismatic Society, President of; Oak Hill Mall Iron Co; Oil Review and Petroleum Recorder; Old Colony Line; Roosevelt Hospital; Rossie Iron Works; Seventh National Bank; Soldiers' Advocate; "The Town," Editor of; Union Dispatch Co; Union Oil Co; Warren Silver Lead Co.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 25, 1864.

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OLYMPIC THEATRE—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY—MILKY WHITE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE POOR GENTLEMAN—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—CORSICAN BROTHERS.

BAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 536 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

KELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES—MATINEE.

WOODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

HOPE CHAPEL—GLASS-BLOWERS.

DERBY GALLERY—(No. 625 Broadway)—STATUARY

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

WINTER GARDEN—JULIUS CÆSAR.

WALLACK'S—MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DON SEBASTIAN.

NO. 609 BROADWAY—LIFE MOVING FIGURES.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—No. 625 BROADWAY.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There is nothing further from Gen. SHERMAN substantially later than we published yesterday, but we print fuller details of his progress and the manner of his march. The army moves through the country in four columns, by four parallel roads, and is divided into two wings, the right commanded by Maj.-Gen. SLOCUM and the left by Maj.-Gen. HOWARD. The columns concentrate at a point yet to be decided upon. Foraging and impressment of stock and stores is regulated by strict military discipline. Any destruction of property rendered necessary, either by its value to the rebel army or by the hostility of the people, is to be regulated by army Corps Commanders. All trespassing upon private dwellings is strictly forbidden; horses, mules, &c., are to be taken, and able-bodied negroes also, when they will not encumber the column. The rate of marching is fifteen miles per day. The Richmond papers of the 21st and 22d, though professing not to be alarmed at SHERMAN'S movement, yet betray a degree of startling nervousness and anxiety, and express great fear that the people of Georgia will not be found equal to the occasion.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 22d has the following dispatch, dated Nashville, Nov. 21: "I believe I telegraphed you of the exploit of the rebel Col. RUSSELL, in tearing up the track on Saturday, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, between Gurney Creek and Point Rock station. He has since come to grief. Col. W. HALL, with 400 men of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, pursued and overtook him yesterday at Ducalt's Plantation, on Point Rock Creek, attacked him and killed four men, wounding a proportionate number. He drove him two miles and scattered his force. Among the munitions captured are several horses and all his equipage. Col. HALL had only one man wounded. I have no news tonight from headquarters. Major-Gen. WILSON, commanding the cavalry corps, will establish his headquarters at Pulaski to-morrow. Col. J. G. MITCHELL, One Hundred and Thirteenth Ohio, has been assigned to the command of a brigade of detachments at Chattanooga. Major CHURCH, First Michigan Artillery, is assigned to duty as Chief of Artillery, at Chattanooga, an excellent appointment. The weather is cold. It has snowed all day."

FROM EUROPE.

The steamships *Etna*, of the Inman line, from Liverpool, and the *Bremen*, of the Havre line, via Southampton, arrived here yesterday, the former with dates to the 10th, and the latter with dates to the 9th. The news by both steamers is anticipated.

GENERAL NEWS.

Thanksgiving Day was universally observed in this city, Brooklyn and other suburbs. All places of business were closed throughout the day, the churches very fully attended, and the people generally devoted the day to praise, festivity, feasting, amusement and rest. Reports from other cities prove the day to have been more generally observed than for years before. In our columns will be found reports of many of the sermons delivered yesterday.

The Washington *Republican* of Wednesday says: Gen. GRANT has been exceedingly busy during the day, in consultation with the President, Secretary of War, Gen. HALLECK, and Assistant Secretary FOX, and at 3 o'clock left with his staff, on his special dispatch boat, down the river, en route to the front. He expressed himself highly pleased with his flying visit to the North, and goes back to the field much refreshed in mind and body. He was accompanied to the front by Col. WILSON, of this city, and other guests."

MRS. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS died at Jefferson, Ashtabula County, O., on the 15th inst.

A St. Louis paper says: "There are not less than 200,000 persons in Missouri this day, who are little better than paupers, not knowing where to get food to maintain them through the Winter."

The soldiers from the Western Reserve District Ohio, gave Gen. GARFIELD, Union, for Congress, 2,033 votes, and his Democratic competitor *eighte* GARFIELD'S majority in the district is twelv thousand.

The Boston *Traveller* says: "We are informed on unquestionable authority, that no changes, such as the newspapers report, are contemplated in the Cabinet, and that the statements regarding Secretary STANTON'S intention to resign his office, and the President's offer of the War Department to this or that General, are pure fabrications. This we know to be true."

About 9 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the basement of the Bancroft House, situated on the corner of Broadway and Twentieth-street. It originated in the basement around the furnace, and before the flames could be extinguished they extended to the second floor. The damage done to furniture by fire and water will amount to over $15,000; and to the building probably $10,000. Mr. PETER V. YERANCE is the lessee. He is insured for $18,000 in various city companies. The building is owned by Mr. SELOVER, and is fully insured. The building is five stories in height, and was full of boarders. The confusion and excitement were very great throughout the premises, and for a time fears were entertained that it would all be destroyed.

Miss DIX, the philanthropist, has just visited Elmira, on a tour of inspection to the rebel prison. She was highly gratified at the manner in which the Government provides for the prisoners of war there. Miss DIX visited the several hospitals, including the rebel hospital, in company with Col. TRACY, commandant of the post. She was invited by him to examine the beef, pork and vegetables furnished to the prisoners, and expressed herself satisfied with them all, as well as the general care bestowed upon them. Her only wish seemed to be that our prisoners in the South should be as well provided for as those at Elmira now are.

The Detroit *Advertiser* says the low stage of water in the Western lakes is something remarkable. A fall of about two feet has recently taken place, and the water is now four feet lower than in 1861. At some of the ports on Lake Huron it is now difficult to make landings, where formerly there was water to spare.

The True Functions of an Opposition Party.

The demoralization produced in the Democratic party by the recent victories at the polls is so great, that many of its members propose throwing down their arms and coming over to the Republican camp; or, at all events, desisting hereafter from all criticism of any kind upon the Government or its policy. We confess, much as we would value unanimity, we do not desire to see it brought about in this way.

We think an Opposition is almost as necessary in a constitutional State as an Administration, and the fault we have found with the Democrats was not that they conconstituted an Opposition, but that their opposition was of the kind it was. We do not believe that as long as human nature remains what it is, any body of men can be safely entrusted with power, and at the same time shielded from all criticism upon their manner of using it. Liberty cannot be preserved, nor economy or efficiency secured, without the exercise of a somewhat suspicious vigilance on the part of some portion of the public.

It was not, therefore, merely because they found fault, that the Democrats brought themselves to ruin and confusion, but because they did nothing else but find fault; not because they were in opposition, but because they opposed everything the Government did or proposed to do—good, bad and indifferent. Opposition of this kind is what is termed factious, and when carried on in time of war, inures to the benefit, not of the country, but of the public enemy.

To call personal abuse of the President, open instigation to armed resistance to the laws, the circulation of slanders against the army and its officers, the distortion of all news, the misrepresentation of every act of the Administration, the constant discouragement of all enlistments, the stigmatizing before the country the lawful exercise of his prerogative by the President, such as the dismissal of a General whom he deemed incompetent, as an outrageous and unjustifiable act, the steady and vigorous justification of the conduct of men who were in arms for the destruction of the Government—to call all these things acts of legitimate constitutional opposition, is an insult to common sense; and it is from these things, and not from criticism, that we hope Democrats will now refrain, for they have so far had no result except to encourage the enemy, and degrade the nation in the eyes of foreigners, and paralyze its efforts to put down the rebellion.

Then many of the doctrines they have put forward have been dangerous to constitutional government, and have been recognized as such by the country at large. Their constant assertion that Gen. MCCLELLAN had a right to the command of the army, and that President LINCOLN had no right to remove him, no matter what opinion he entertained of his capacity or conduct, was a most monstrous and revolutionary doctrine, which, if it had received any countenance from the country, would certainly have been the first step toward elevating the military above the civil authority—toward raising the army above the law. Of the same character has been the assertion that the United States could not act directly on persons in raising an army for their own defence, but must resort to the old Confederate plan of calling on the States for contributions of men. The acknowledgment of such a rule as this would, of course, have reduced the Union at once to mere parchment, and insured its downfall at no very distant day.

If they will give up these vagaries now, give up the violence of language by which they have disgraced themselves and the country, and confine themselves to honest and calm criticism of the conduct of the Government, while fairly recognizing the war as lawful and necessary, they will constitute a real Opposition, whose services to the country may be very valuable. But to secure any influence, they must first satisfy the public that they really seek the same patriotic ends that we do, though by different means. That is the characteristic of a constitutional Opposition; the characteristic of a faction is that it tries to defeat the ends by every means whatever, even the destruction of the Government itself.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES.—Our reference to the case made by certain speculators before the United States Circuit Court, in Wednesday's TIMES, has elicited a number of suggestions as to the private history of this attempt to make a "big thing" out of the Treasury, and also as to its utter want of legal strength in the *Loan Acts of July* 17, *and August* 5, 1861. The last-named Act, which was made supplementary to, and explanatory of, the first and general Loan Act of July 17, expressly sets forth *what* Treasury Issues shall be "*receivable for public dues.*" The third section provides:

"SECTION 3. That the Treasury Notes authorized by the Act to which this is supplementary, *of a less denomination than fifty dollars*, payable on demand, *and not exceeding in amount the sum of fifty millions of dollars*, shall be receivable for public dues."

It was never intended from the first, to make the 7-30s other than temporary three-year bonds or notes, with half-yearly coupons attached, being part and parcel of a $200,000,000 twenty-year loan, into which they were made convertible at or before maturity. Even the $50,000,000 of ordinary Treasury Notes authorized by the same act, were not *then* made receivable for public dues, but were made redeemable on demand, like Bank Notes, and could, of course, be used to pay public dues while specie payments were maintained. But by the supplementary act of Aug. 5, before anything had been negotiated under the Loan Act of July 17, and probably in view of the contingency of a Bank suspension of Specie payments, which the war migut render imperative, the above section was inserted, and its tenor stamped upon the face of the $50,000,000 Demand Treasury Notes, subsequently put in circulation. The bulk of these Notes was faithfully redeemed through the Custom-house when Gold was selling for 125 to 175 per cent.

The party now seeking to force the remnant of the 7-30s on the Custom-house, claim that all the provisions of the first Treasury Note Law of December, 1857, are applied by the Act of July 17. But such is not the fact. The provisions relating to the engraving, signing or executing and issuing, and the penalties for counterfeiting Treasury Notes, were certainly made applicable, but not so the provisions of the old law inconsistent with the intent and purpose and mode of raising money under the new law. They were expressly excepted.

As to the suspicions of a lawyers' ring to put this speculation through, to which our attention has been called, we do not care to seriously entertain them. We have confidence that the United States District-Attorney will do his duty in the premises, no matter how many brothers of the bar may be working this supposed Wall-street placer; and if not equal, single-handed, to the conduct of the cause, the Secretary of the Treasury will assuredly see to it that he has able and ample assistance.

The Squatter Population of New-York City.

We are assured, by those whose official position has brought them into immediate contact, for many years, with the "exempt" population of this city, that the picture of squatter sovereignty which was given in a recent issue of this journal, only told half the truth. Out of every seven squatter tenements, it can be shown that five are unlicensed groggeries; that on Sundays and other holidays they are the resorts of the vilest and lowest characters, of both sexes, and that they serve the purpose of repositories for petty thievings from one end of the island to the other, besides being nurseries for juvenile criminals of a more dangerous class than those bred in the crowded haunts down town.

Such, in effect, is the testimony of an officer of long experience; and apart from the character of the witness, we are prepared, from personal observation, to give it full credit.

Now, this is an evil which may be reached without any constitutional amendments in our municipal law. There would not be a single squatter on the island if the owners of real estate did their duty—the simple duty they owe to themselves and to their fellow-taxpayers. That duty merely involves the trouble of asking the aid of the officers of the law to remove the nuisance. There would be no row or riot in effecting the matter. We have seen, of late, that under proper executive arrangements, New-York can show itself as peaceable and law-abiding as any New-England Salem or Little Bethel. The riot and disorder with which New-York has been charged, inheres, not in the citizens—even of the squatter order—so much as in the character of those that govern them.

Half the squatter population, moreover, have done sufficiently well in the free rent, free assessment, free dairy, free pork and free liquor business, to feel ejectment no great hardship. Any Third-avenue traveler, on the up-town line, will point out as fine an improved property as there is in the city—all the earnings of a squatter dispossessed, only a few months ago, from a goat pasturage on the rocks adjoining. And this is but one of hundreds, or of thousands, who have grown rich on the "exempt" system.

To eject these squatter sovereigns, therefore, in the majority of cases, would involve no serious hardship, even if it were necessary to weigh that against the unquestioned rights of the public. The reform is one, however, which ought to be instituted at once, without regard to individual interests. The squatter is, on every principle of honest citizenship, a lawbreaker. He holds himself to be above law. He is, therefore, if not a positive criminal, a flagrant nuisance—a nuisance to be abated speedily.

STATES RIGHTS IN THE REBEL CONGRESS.—The report of the debate on State exemptions from military service, which took place in the rebel Congress on Saturday last, is singularly suggestive. We publish it in an abridged form, that our readers may see by what easy steps the rebel Legislature is descending from the high ground of absolute State Sovereignty to that of concentrated military despotism. A Committee has reported in favor of dictating to the separate States of the Confederacy how many State officers it shall be lawful for each Commonwealth to keep in its employ, and to hold exempt from Confederate military service. It seems that some of these independent sovereignties claim the privilege of keeping a larger retinue of State servants than Confederate interests will warrant. Thus, North Carolina finds that she wants 15,000, Georgia 12,000 or more, while Virginia has to content herself with 1,400. In short, the further away you go from DAVIS' Provost-Marshals, the larger the pretensions of the State sovereignties seem to increase in proportion. The rebel Congress, then, finds it necessary, even at the risk of doing some violence to the fundamental principles of secession, to apply a little wholesome discipline in the premises.

The Enrollment Lists—The Circular of the Provost-Marshal General.

It is a singular perversion in the Opposition press to assign to General FRY'S circular, which we published yesterday, the character of a military edict, or to distort it into a forewarning of an immediate conscription. Any one who cares to get at its true intent, will see, without any special study, that it is merely a suggestive commentary upon the errors and irregularities which have heretofore prevailed in making a correct enrollment of citizens liable to military duty. It points out the way, therefore, to remedy the evil from which such large communities as New-York have been the special sufferers—excessive quotas. The larger the number of enrolled not liable to military service—such as aliens, non-residents and persons over age, —the larger the quota. To correct this unfair enrollment, is thus at once the interest of the whole community, as it is the special interest of each individual citizen.

The alien has particular reason to be grateful to Gen. FRY. No class of the community has been victimized probably to the same extent as the poorer section of the foreign population—victimized, too, by those who are here officially for their protection. The consular certificate which thousands of our alien population hastened to get when the midsummer draft of 1863 was in progress, was an instrument of no value whatever. Every foreigner who rushed to his consulate and paid his fee simply, made a contribution to the perquisites of the office. He got nothing in return of any greater value than a fly-leaf from an old magazine. Whether the Consular Agents, in issuing these certificates at a scale of prices which varied according to the apparent means of the applicant, actually knew that their sign and seal were of no earthly account in securing exemption, we do not know. We merely know that the prescribed form of exemption certificates was furnished at all the sub-districts, and that hundreds, if not thousands, of poor aliens who had paid their consular fees had to go through a double feeing process according to law before a notary public in order to secure exemption.

Gen. FRY comes forward then, for the protection of this large class against imposition. He points the way, at the same time, for those who can ill-afford to spend their time in proving their non-liability during the bustle and crush of a draft—if a draft should again have to be ordered—whereby they may see that their names are now struck from the lists, when there is neither hurry nor excitement to distract them. In Governor SEYMOUR'S proclamation, which we gave on Wednesday, there is an appropriate recognition of the value of Gen. FRY'S suggestions. His Excellency urges that the press should use its influence to induce the citizens generally to see to the revision of the lists in the various districts and sub-districts. And we should hope that the appeal will not be made in vain to that section of the press which is more immediately identified with the Governor's own party and policy.

The Negroes of the South.

A letter has been published, purporting to come from a lady in Louisiana, on Gen. BANKS' system of free labor, and attempting to prove it a failure, by setting forth the insubordination of the negro servants, the small result of their labor as compared with that of whites, their inability to comprehend the nature of contracts, and so on. The letter, in short, is precisely such a one as an Irish landlord of the old school will write at this day about Irish servants and peasantry; as the French aristocracy were in the habit of writing about their tenantry; and as Russian nobles write about their serfs. Every vice which the ex-slaveholder of Louisiana charges against the negroes, as something peculiar to people of their race, may be found ascribed to any white race which has been long in a condition of servitude or degradation, in any modern work which treats of their character. Lying, stealing, carelessness, indolence, are the vices of the slave everywhere, and not alone in America; and they disappear as his condition improves. No man who has never seen his rights respected by others, will ever respect theirs. No man will ever tell the truth who has no means of protecting himself from violence but falsehood and fraud. No man will ever respect property who has never had any, and has lived long with the knowledge that he never can acquire any. No man will ever feel a strong respect for the family tie who has never had a home, and has been bred in the belief that he can never have any better claim to wife or children than if he were an ox or an ass. No man ever yet retained or acquired a sense of honor with the marks of a whip on his back. How can they respect themselves whom nobody else respects? These things are true of all races. It must never be forgotten that the Helots belonged to the foremost race of the world.

The remedy for the vices bred by slavery is freedom; but the cure is slow. "It is the nature," says MACAULEY, "of the devil of tyranny to tear and rend the body which he leaves; but are the miseries of continued possession less terrible than the struggles of the tremendous exorcism?" The complaints of the slaveholders, that the mere act of emancipation does not at once endow the negro with all the virtues which a white man acquires by inheritance, education, and the unrestricted use of all his faculties—are about as sensible as complaints of the inability of a man to swim who has never been allowed to enter the water.

The richest part of the letter to which we have reference is, however, the following:

"My readers, I and other southern women, who, realizing the responsibility which had fallen to us, and who have spent our lives in endeavoring to instill into these ignorant creatures the first great and fundamental truths of all law, human and divine; who taught them that to lie and steal, to break the wise regulations which the peace and welfare of the country required, was to sin against God—have seen our work undone, the teachings which were His, not ours, set aside; and we, with other earnest lovers of our country and race, must look with heavy hearts to the future."

It is a very common practice at the South for persons owning slaves, but not land, to let them out to other people, the owner pocketing all the wages earned by the negro. It would be hardly possible to devise a better means of destroying all respect for property in an untutored mind than this. The idea of property is never so forcibly brought home to the mind of an ignorant person, as by the rewards of his own labor. And anything which leads him to believe that even this kind of property is not respected by those who have the power to rob him of it, naturally shakes his confidence in all justice, and drives him to the usual refuge of oppressed weakness—deceit and dishonesty. And this is the kind of lesson which intelligent and educated Southerners were constantly teaching the slaves. A slave-owner sent his negro out in the world deprived him of his care and protection, compelled him to work for strangers, and then regularly, every month, pocketed the fruits of his industry, and assured him that "to lie and steal, and to break the wise regulations which the peace and welfare of the country required, was to sin against God!"

Of course, in our opinion, slavery on the plantation, where the negro lived in his master's house, has also enough of theft and dishonesty about it to render the slave utterly impervious to all mere lessons of morality, imposed on him by the man who took from him his labor and his wife and his child; but it is somewhat disguised by "protection," "patriarchal chastisement," and the absence of all money from the transaction. In the case of negroes let out to strangers, the immorality of the whole system, the contempt for property and for Heaven's law, which lie at the bottom of it, stands naked and revealed.

THE REBELS AND THEIR FRIENDS AT THE NORTH.—In a spicy debate which took place in the rebel Congress, on the 19th, it will be seen that Mr. FOOTE was gracious enough to proclaim the indebtedness of the Confederacy to its friends at the North. FOOTE, moreover, is as candid as he is gracious. He says:—"We have friends, good, true, valiant friends in the North. * * * We have more sympathizers in the North than in all the rest of the world." We presume FOOTE spoke thus with some knowledge of the facts. It will be interesting to see how his gushing friendship is reciprocated here, among those for whom he certifies after this whole-souled fashion.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-night DONIZETTI'S opera of "Don Sebastiano" will be produced for the first time in America. It is an important work, and, we have reason to know, has been placed upon the stage in a most liberal manner by Mr. MARETZEK. The rehearsals which have lately taken place justify the expectation of a success of no ordinary kind. The libretto is by SCRIBE. It is in five acts, and contains several situations of unusual ingenuity and interest. No opera of equal importance has been produced for many years. The orchestra and chorus have been strengthened for the occasion; new scenery and costumes have been prepared, and the cast introduces the best members of Mr. MARETZEK'S company. Upward of two hundred additional persons are employed in the representation of this splendid work.

It is necessary to bear in mind that the performances commence half an hour earlier than usual—the doors opening at 6½, and the curtain rising promptly at 7½. The first act contains several gems, and is distinguished by a tableau of unusual beauty. It is short, and every one should be in their seats by the hour specified.

WINTER GARDEN.—The great Shakesperian performance takes place here, to-night, in aid of the fund to raise a statue to the poet in Central Park. It is the second entertainment of the kind gotten up by Mr. EDWIN BOOTH to assist the cause. "Julius Cæsar" will be performed, Mr. JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH appearing as *Cassius*, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as *Brutus* and Mr. JOHN WILKES BOOTH as *Mark Anthony*. The general distribution of the piece is unusually strong, and the attendance will, we trust, fulfill the expectations of Mr. BOOTH and his brothers—worthy sons of a worthy sire.

Death of Professor Silliman, Senior.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Nov. 24.

Professor BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, Senior, expired at his residence in this city, this morning, aged 84.

DEATH OF PROF. BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, SENIOR.

Prof. BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, Sr., widely known in Europe and America as a physicist of eminent learning and genius, died yesterday morning at New-Haven, at the ripe age of 84. Mr. SILLIMAN was the son of Gen. GOLD SELLECK SILLIMAN, who rendered his country important service during the revolutionary war. He graduated at Yale in 1798, afterward studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1802. He afterward accepted the chair of chemistry in Yale College, and visited Europe to prosecute his studies in a science which was at that time almost unknown in America. He returned after an absence of fourteen months, and published an interesting account of his travels. In 1807 he made a chemical analysis of a meteorite of great size and brilliancy which had burst in the town of Western, Conn. He afterward assisted Dr. WARE in his experiments with the oxyhydrogen blowpipe, to which he gave the name of "compound blow-pipe," by which it is commonly known. In 1818 Prof. SILLIMAN founded the "American Journal of Science and Arts," better known both in Europe and America as "Silliman's Journal," of which he remained senior editor till 1846. He was one of the earliest Americans to give popular lectures on Scientific subjects. In 1830 he visited Europe a second time. He resigned his Professorship in 1853, but continued to give lectures for two years longer. He was a man of simple tastes and active habits, and his old age was remarkably free from mental or bodily infirmity, and to the very last he took a deep interest in the progress of science, humanity and freedom all over the world.

ROXBURY HONORS THE GALLANT OFFICERS OF THE KEARSARGE.—A splendid ovation was given to Capt. WINSLOW and his officers, last evening, by the people of Roxbury. Institute Hall, where the preliminary proceedings were had, was splendidly decorated. The hall was packed with humanity. As the invited guests entered the hall, they were welcomed with six cheers and music by the band. Alderman LITTLE, as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, called the assemblage to order, and introduced His Honor Mayor LEWIS, as Chairman of the evening, who welcomed Capt. WINSLOW and officers in a felicitous manner, and called up the hero of the evening, who was greeted by great applause. He briefly returned his thanks for the honors his fellow townsmen were conferring upon himself and officers.

CHARLES M. ELLIS, Esq., was next introduced, and made a patriotic and instructive speech. Hon. HENRY L. DAWES followed, in some eloquent remarks.

Capt. EDWARD WYMAN then uncovered the splendid service of plate, and in behalf of his fellow citizens made a presentation of the same in some appropriate remarks, to which Capt. WINSLOW responded, evidently deeply affected by this testimonial of his fellow-townsmen. The service consists of a silver salver and pieces to accompany it, and are from the manufactory of SHREVE, STANWOOD & Co. The salver bears the following inscription: "Presented to Capt. WINSLOW, Commander of the U. S. S. *Kearsarge*, by the citizens of Roxbury, as a testimonial of their appreciation of the services he has rendered his country in the destruction of the *Alabama*, June 19, 1864."

The choir during the evening beautifully sung an original ode dedicated to Capt. WINSLOW, and the crowd had an opportunity of taking the gallant captain by the hand.

The invited guests, to the number of over 300 afterward partook of a splendid collation prepared by Mr. CHARLES A. JONES, the landlord of the Norfolk House. After the viands had been disposed of various toasts were given and replied to. "The President of the United States," was responded to by Rev. GEORGE PUTNAM, one of the successful candidates on the Union electoral ticket. Capt. WINSLOW replied to a toast complimentary to himself "The Commonwealth of Massachusetts," was responded to by Hon. H. L. DAWES, "The Officers of the *Kearsarge*," by Lieut. THORNTON, "The United States Army," by Col. BURRILL, and "The Navy," by Surgeon BROWN, of the *Kearsarge*.—*Boston Traveller Nov.* 22.

From Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

After GILLEM'S recent defeat BRECKINRIDGE advanced to Strawberry Plains and Blair's Cr ss roads, threatening Knoxville and Cumberland Gap On the 21st BRECKINRIDGE advanced to Powell's bridge, six miles from Cumberland Gap, and there was heavy skirmishing all day. BURBRIDGE has moved out from Lexington with a strong force to protect the Kentucky border from anticipated invasion by BRECKINRIDGE'S forces.

From the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Arrived bark *Alemena*, from New-York; ship *Agricola*, from Boston; ship *Bavaria*, from New York.

Sailed, steamer *Constitution*, for Panama, with ten passengers and $740,000 in treasure, for England, and $290,000 for New-York. Among her passengers are several families of prominent Mexicans, who, after months of exile, return to Mexico, apparently reconciled to the new order of things there.

To-morrow will be duly observed as Thanksgiving Day. There is a prospect of rain.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

HALIFAX, N. S., Thursday, Nov. 24.

The propeller *Merritt*, previously reported at Pictou, arrived here this morning, in distress, and landed some horses, which made up part of her cargo.

There are no signs of the *Asia*. The weather is beautiful.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Nov. 24.

The steamer *Peruvian* arrived this morning from New-York, and will sail hence for Liverpool on Saturday afternoon.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 24.

The tobacco warehouse of DAVID COTTON, on the corner of Second and Green streets, was burned last night. Loss $25,000; mainly insured.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

GRANT'S BRAGGADOCIO.

From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 21.

A profound thinker, rather original in his way, was wont to illustrate the mania of book-making very sardonically, but none the less appropriately. To show how empty was the reputation of certain book makers, he would say: "A fool is born, and a fool lives and dies, and no one knows that a fool has lived; but a fool is born, and a fool writes a book, then all the world knows that a fool has lived." The rough thought finds its application with singular aptitude in the case of the drunken blusterer who hounds on to the destruction of our capital the offscourings of the world, which Yankee hypocrisy blazons forth to the "civilized world" as the "Union veterans."

Grant, the archetype of braggarts and blusterers, whom the fates had destined for an humble and mayhap respectable obscurity, drunk with fancied successes and victories manufactured for peculiar reasons, has so struggled to elbow his way to notoriety, that he has, in a measure, succeeded in attracting public notice, and calling upon himself the doom of the honest fool, who, had he consented to remain in the narrow circle of obscurity, would have gone down through life, doubtless, unhonored, but yet not infamous; but he has rashly and madly courted the fate of the ambitious dolt; and while bootmaking is not his bane, he will suffer all the penalties which overtake those who rashly attempt the dangerous art.

From the time that he asserted that he would "fight out on the same line, if it took him all Summer," to his last declaration, that he would strike the death blow of the rebellion before the "Winter's snow set in," he has been doomed to see his purposes and his designs disastrously and shamefully defeated. For even now, amid the din and preparation of battle, whilst he strives to draw new comforts and new hopes from his futile plan of concentration, and while he threatens to renew the tragic farce of another "On to Richmond," Nature seems to have designed to throw the lie into his teeth, and to leave him again foiled in his empty boasts. Already, ere the first gun has been fired, ere the trained negro brutes have shouted their rehearsed war cry in the drunken charge, the Winter rains have come to impede his movements. But yet, whilst GRANT stands confessed before the world as a braggart and a falsifier, and whilst we should award to his threats but their just measure of alarm, we must be prepared to see a renewal of hostilities in a very short time for the issue of which, let us, as in the past, invoke that Providence whose protection thus far preserved us from the doom prepared for us by a brutal foe.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS AT SAVANNAH.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 21.

The Savannah *News* of the 16th states that on the evening before, about dark, our boats returned with about 1,100 of our men on board, completing the reception of our prisoners so far as the exchange has been agreed upon at this point. All of these were sick or wounded. Large numbers are unable to walk. Many are on crutches, and none able to move off briskly. They were met at the wharf by an immense throng of our citizens, including a large number of the good ladies of Savannah. The verandahs next the river were crowded. Bonfires illuminated the whole scene. The military, with a fine band were out, and gave the suffering men a hearty welcome. Those who were able to walk were furnished with refreshments by the Ladies' Relief Committee, in South Broad street, before being assigned to their proper places.

The *News* states that about ten thousand will be delivered to Capt. Hatch as rapidly as possible.

Our prisoners all speak in the highest terms of Col Mulford, the Federal Agent of Exchange, for his kindness to them while under his charge; also of Dr. W. A. Smith, who had charge of them as medical officer on board the *George Leary*.

Capt. Hatch is aided in his arduous duties by Capt. O'Brien, Surgeon Joseph B. Brock and the Richmond Ambulance Committee.

SUPPLIES FOR OUR PRISONERS—A CARGO OF COTTON TO BE SENT TO NEW-YORK.

From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 21.

We are gratified to learn to that a correspondence has taken place between Col. RO. OULD, Commissioner of Exchange, and Gen. U. S. GRANT, resulting in the arrangement of the details for supplying the prisoners of war on each side with clothing and provisions. The details were submitted by Col. OULD to Gen. GRANT, who promptly replied: "All you ask shall be complied with."

In accordance with these details, one thousand bales of cotton will be shipped this week, from Mobile to New-York, in a United States vessel. The cotton will be receipted for and consigned to Gen Trimble, now at Fort Warren, who will be paroled in order that he may make necessary arrangement for the sale of the cotton and the purchase of article needed by our prisoners, at points where the proceeds can be expended to the best advantage. In case of his disability, Gen. W. W. R. Beale will act as his alternate.

The St. Alban's Raid—Letter from Bennet H. Young.

To the Editor of the St. Alban's Messenger:

MONTREAL, Nov. 17, 1864.

Would you please send me two copies of your daily? During the present investigation your editorials are quite interesting, and will furnish considerable amusement to myself and comrades. You are somewhat abusive, but I have sufficient magnanimity to overlook your ire, feeling that in after years you will do me the justice to repair the wrong. I am extremely sorry that I cannot visit your town and subscribe to your valuable journal in person. My business engagements in Montreal prevent my coming at present. Address me, care of "Montreal Jail." Should you not send me the papers. I hope you will remit inclosed bill by return mail. Should you visit Montreal in the next few weeks, I will be found at Payette's Hotel, (the jail,) and I will be gratified to see you. Yours, respectfully,

BENNETT H. YOUNG,
First Lieut. Provisional Army Confederate States.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 24.

PASSES TO VIRGINIA AND THE DEFENCES.

Col. WISWELL, Military Governor of the Department of Washington, has directed that on and after Monday next the office for issuing passes to visit defences of Washington, Alexandria and all other points in this department, will be found at the steamboat landing foot of Seventh-street. This order is made to accommodate the public, the present office, corner of Nineteenth and I streets, being too remote from the usual thoroughfares and points of departure.

SOLDIERS GOING HOME.

The Seventy-fifth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, Major B. F. THURBER, commanding, passed through this city to-day on their way home to be mustered out of service, their term of enlistment having expired. This regiment was raised mostly in Cayuga and Wayne Counties, and has served in the Nineteenth Corps ever since its organization. The regiment three years ago left home nine hundred strong, to-day one hundred and twenty of the original number return.

DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers are reported to-day: HARVEY DRILLING, Co. C, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Infantry; CALEB J. RUDE, Co. K, First Cavalry.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 24.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

The rumors of movements in front of Richmond which have been in circulation for several days past, are unfounded.

EFFECT OF MR. LINCOLN'S RE-ELECTION.

About twenty deserters came into our lines on Tuesday night. They stated that they had just heard of LINCOLN's reëlection, and having lost all hope of a speedy peace, determined to fight no longer; and though their officers endeavored to keep the result of the Presidential election from them as long as possible, they finally learned the fact from some of our papers. The circulation of our newspapers within the enemy's lines has often been of the greatest service to us in this war. The strictest orders against exchanges of papers prevail in the Army of the Potomac, while in Gen. BUTLER's department there seems to be no restriction on this subject.

About 100 deserters were sent away from City Point, yesterday, on the Washington boat.

The Observance of Thanksgiving-Day.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 24.

THANKSGIVING IN WASHINGTON.

Thanksgiving was to-day more generally observed in this city than any similar occasion for a number of years. Departments and places of business were closed, and the churches were open. Weather delightful, and streets and public conveyances thronged with people in holiday attire. But for the hospital and large number of convalescent soldiers scattered here and there, you would hardly be reminded how near we are to the center of the great national struggle now going on.

THANKSGIVING IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 24.

Thanksgiving Day was generally observed here. All the public buildings were closed, and the churches largely attended.

THANKSGIVING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 24.

Thanksgiving was observed to-day in genuine New-England style. The churches were well attended in the morning, and the afternoon and evening were devoted to home enjoyments and public amusements. The soldiers at the forts and in the hospitals, and the wives of those in the field, were substantially remembered in the cheering bounty of our people.

THE SEIZURE OF THE FLORIDA.

The Official Correspondence.

THE UNITED STATES CONSUL TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PROVINCE.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, BAHIA, Oct. 5, 1864—9 A. M.

To His Excellency Antonio Joaquim da Silva Gomes, President of the Province of Bahia:

SIR: This morning a steamer anchored in this port bearing the flag adopted by those who are involved in the rebellion against the Government of the United States of America, and I am informed that the said vessel is the *Florida*, which is engaged in capturing vessels navigating under the flag of the United States of America, and in destroying them, by making bonfires of them and their cargoes.

The vessel in question is not commissioned by any recognized Government whatever, and her officers and crew are composed of persons of various nationalities, who are not subject to any international or civilized law, and are consequently not entitled to the privileges and immunities conceded to vessels navigating under the flag of a civilized nation. I, therefore, protest, in the name of the United States of America, against the admission of this vessel to free practice, by which she might be enabled to supply herself with coal, provisions, tackle, or utensils of any kind whatever, or receive on board any persons whatever; finally, against any assistance, aid, or protection which might be conceded to her in this port, or in any other belonging to this Province.

I likewise claim that the piratical cruiser which, in combination with the pirate *Alabama*, violated the sovereignty of the imperial government of Brazil, by capturing and destroying vessels belonging to citizens of the United States of America, within the territorial waters of Brazil, near the island of Fernando de Noronha, in April, 1863, be detained with all her officers and crew, in order to answer for so flagrant a violation of the sovereignty of the government of Brazil and the rights of citizens of the United States within the jurisdiction of the Brazilian government. I avail myself of this occasion to renew to your Excellency the assurance of distinguished consideration. I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS F. WILSON,

Consul of the United States.

ANSWER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PROVINCE.

PALACE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF BAHIA, Oct. 5, 1864.

In a note dated this day, Mr. THOMAS F. WILSON, Consul of the United States, claims that the steamer *Florida*, now anchored in this port, shall not be admitted to free practice, nor obtain permission to provide herself with coal, provisions, supplies, and utensils of any kind whatever, nor receive on board any person whatever; he likewise requests, that as this cruiser, in combination with the *Alabama*, violated the sovereignty of the Imperial Government of Brazil, by capturing and destroying vessels belonging to citizens of the United States of America, within the territorial waters of the empire, near the island of Fernando de Noronha, in April, 1863, she may be detained, with all her officers and crew, in order to answer for this flagrant violation of the sovereignty of the Government of Brazil, and of the rights of citizens of the United States, within the jurisdiction of the Brazilian Government.

In reply to the counsel, I have to inform him that as the said vessel belongs to the Confederate States, in whom the imperial Government recognized the character of belligerents, all the assistance required by humanity may be furnished her, which does in no wise constitute assistance for warlike purposes as laid down by international law, and does not conflict with that neutrality which this Government studiously seeks to preserve, and has always preserved, in the contest between the States of North America. The undersigned cannot, therefore, admit the first portion of the claim of the counsel, in the general manner in which it was presented, and particularly in relation to those articles considered as contraband of war, in conformity with instructions issued on that subject by the imperial Government, and according to which the said vessel will only be permitted to remain in this port for a length of time absolutely indispensable.

In regard to the second part of his note, it is my duty to observe to the Consul that, even if it were fully established that the *Florida* had previously violated neutrality, such a proceeding would scarcely authorize us to refuse her permission to enter the ports of the Empire, and could never warrant us to commit the acts required by the Consul, which would be equivalent to a hostile rupture, without the intervention of the supreme Government of the State, which is alone competent to authorize such a rupture.

I renew to the Consul the assurance of my esteem and consideration. (Signed)

ANTONIO JOAQUIM DA SILVA GOMES.

To Mr. THOMAS F. WILSON, Consul of the United States.

INTERRUPTION OF RELATIONS WITH THE AMERICAN CONSUL.

PALACE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BAHIA, October 7, 1864.

SIR: The undersigned having been informed of the serious outrage perpetrated by the steamer *Wachusett*, of the United States of North America, in violating the neutrality of the empire and contemning its sovereignty by capturing treacherously and under shade of the night, within the very port of this capital, the steamer *Florida*, of the Confederate States; and, as in addition to the most sacred regulations of international law observed among civilized nations, prohibiting the commission of such reprehensible acts by civilized nations, the undersigned regarded as a pledge of respect for the neutrality of Brazil the word of honor of Mr. T. F. WILSON, the Consul of the United States of North America, who in the most explicit terms, undertook to secure a compliance on the part of the Captain of the said steamer *Wachusett* with his duty by respecting the sovereignty of the empire, and by abstaining from all hostile acts whatever within its territorial waters—the undersigned cannot refrain from professing solemnly and energetically against the outrage alluded to, and the more so as he considers the Consul himself as implicated therein, inasmuch as notwithstanding his formal promise, he has volunteered no explanation tending to diminish his responsibility.

And as the occurrence, and the silence hitherto observed on the subject by the consul of the United States, evidently prove that the undersigned can no longer confide in the said consul to cause the neutrality and sovereignty of the empire to be respected by the belligerent vessels of the said States, he has resolved to interrupt official relations with him, until the Imperial Government, which is about to be informed of this unexpected and deplorable event, shall have deliberated upon the subject, in full possession of all the facts and according to its superior wisdom. The consul is likewise hereby notified, that positive orders have been to-day issued to the different authorities to refuse admission to the *Wachusett* into any of the ports of this province. For this purpose the most energetic and forcible means will be employed (according to the instructions of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of June 23 of last year,) if such shall be rendered necessary by the reluctance and criminal obstinacy manifested by that steamer in failing to comply with the intimation conveyed to her, thus continuing to infringe upon the duties imposed by international law and the honor and dignity of her own flag.

ANTONIO JOAQUIM DI SILVA GOMES.

The Rebel Congress—Important Debate—Proceedings in the House Saturday, November 19.

EXEMPTION OF STATE OFFICERS.

Mr. Staples, of Virginia, from the Committee to whom was referred a resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of applying to the several States for such a modification of the laws of the States as shall have the effect to decrease the number of exemptions from the military service of State officers, recommend the appointment of a joint Committee, to consist of one member from each State on the part of the House, and such number as may be appointed by the Senate, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the number of officers in each one of the several States, exempted by existing laws from military service in the armies of the Confederate States, for the purpose of carrying on the Government of said States, and if the number so exempted be larger than the public necessity shall seem to require.

Mr. Staples, in submitting the report of the committee, said that it was obvious that some action ought to be taken, either by Congress or the State Legislatures, to bring into the military service the large class of men who are now exempt under the State laws. The statistics of the Conscription Bureau show that there are more than thirty thousand men who are out of the army on the plea of State exemption. Virginia retains at home of this class 1,400; North Carolina, about 15,000; South Carolina, 400; Alabama, 1,074; Mississippi, 110; Georgia, it is supposed, between 12,000 and 15,000. It was clear that all these men were not needed at home, and that the number might be reduced without detriment to the public service. The Governors of the several Southern States had recently met at Augusta to hold counsel upon the state of the country; they had put forth a series of resolutions, which were excellent as far as they went, but they did not go far enough. They were silent upon the subject of State exemptions, a subject over which they had authority above all others.

Mr. J. T. Leach (N. C.) said that the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Staples) had said that, in a certain event, he would be willing to blot out the last remnant of State sovereignty. He wished to know if such a monstrous proposition was ever advocated by Gen. Washington. He (Leach) was a States Rights man, and he could not vote for the resolution which looked to the conscription of State officers.

He was tired of this cant that they were having in the House. Where was the evidence of North Carolina not having done her whole duty in this war? A great hue and cry had been raised about Georgia, because Gov. Brown and Vice-President Stephens dared to differ from the anointed. He wished to say that he indorsed every word that had been uttered by Gov. Brown, and every line that had been written by Mr. Stephens. If that be treason he asked the poor privilege of being hanged with them.

Mr. Miles (S. C.) said that it was a painful source of regret to him to see party feeling exhibited in the legislative halls of the nation at a time like this. Our only hope of success in this struggle was the closest and most fraternal union among ourselves. Exasperation and division could only be fatal to our cause. It was, therefore, with great and peculiar regret that he had heard the remarks of the gentleman from North Carolina, Mr. Leach. He had never heard a word uttered on that floor about North Carolina that was calculated to wound the sensibilities of any man. No one wished to withhold his admiration of the good part done by the noble old North State, much less not to give her credit. He believed that to insinuate comparisons of what such and such States had done was in bad taste, and would produce no good. The Military Committee had never been able to ascertain the precise numbers furnished by the several States to the army. He was willing to say that all the States had done their best, and he would cheerfully accord that North Carolina had done as well as any.

Mr. Miles said he regretted to her this talk about "peace," "reconstruction," "convention of States," &c. He believed that it could only injure us. It would encourage the enemy in the prosecution of the war, stimulate them to greater efforts, while it could only tend to depress our own people. It was idle to talk of our "friends at the North." We have none. Both Mr. Vallandigham and Mr. Pendleton, who are cited as the most prominent of the "friends" of the South at the North, have declared, over their own signatures, that they will never surrender the Union, and that they will struggle on to the bitter end for its reconstruction. McClellan, too, when he was nominated, as was understood, on a peace platform, deliberately kicked the platform from under him, and declared that the first and only object of this war was the restoration of the Union.

He had heard from a gentleman of great intelligence, who had been in Boston, that the sentiment of the people there was for carrying on the war until every negro was free and put in possession of our lands and homes, and that the people of Boston were particularly anxious to make a negro colony of South Carolina. With these facts before us, was anything needed to show the utter futility of all this talk of peace coming to us through a convention of States? He believed that a deputation sent to the Emperor of China would be of as much assistance to us as a deputation to Washington City, if we were in quest of recognition. He had no doubt that much could be effected by wise and dexterous diplomacy. Diplomatic agents could have done as much good secretly if they had been furnished with means, for money is valuable everywhere; but should we create an impression on the Northern mind that we are weary of the war, it would only stimulate them to a more vigorous prosecution of it.

Mr. Smith (N. C.) said that he believed that the statistics furnished by the Conscription Bureau of the number of the exempts in the differerent States were false and unreliable. Certainly they could not be depended upon. He would take, for instance, the following figures, a part of a table furnished to the Chairman of the Military Committee:

Eighteen to Forty-five Years.	Physical Disability.	State Officers.	Physicians.	Order War Department.
Virginia	18,203	1,422	602	2
North Carolina	28,055	13,204	950	93
South Carolina	1,571	105	324	—
Georgia	2,053	979	302	—
Alabama	2,236	673	495	—
Mississippi	1,022	163	275	1
East Tennessee	297	30	38	—
East Louisiana	46	8	—	—
Florida	87	91	—	—

The very face of this table, said Mr. Smith, shows the fallacy of the figures. He would not do Georgia the injustice to say that she had only 2,053—a little over two thousand—exempted from reasons of wounds and physical disability, when North Carolina is put down as having 28,055—over twenty-eight thousand. Who would believe that North Carolina has nine hundred and fifty-six physicians exempt, when Georgia, a larger and more populous State, has but three hundred and two, not one third the number. Mr. Smith said it was useless to make further comparisons. The inconsistency of the table was so glaring and its fallacy was so apparent, that any one would see it who would merely glance at its figures.

Mr. Smith said North Carolina needed no defence. She had sprung to the war with her sword in her hand, and she would never abandon the struggle while she could raise a man or a dollar, until our independence was achieved.

Mr. Foote said he was in favor of an appeal to the States, as recommended by the committee. He should say nothing of North Carolina. He left the duty of vindicating her to her own representative.

Mr. Funsten, (Va.) interrupting—Can the gentleman say when, where and by whom North Carolina was ever arraigned. He knew that invitations had been given to gentlemen on the floor to make attacks upon her, but he never knew of one being made.

Mr. Foote—If the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Funsten) does not know of attacks being made upon North Carolina, I do. By whom and where they were made I am not authorized to say; but I can say that persons high in official authority have stated that treason was abroad in North Carolina, and have asked for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus to suppress it.

Several Voices—I call the gentleman to order.

Mr. Lester, of Georgia—Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order. It is this. The gentleman must confine himself to the question before the House.

Mr. Foote—I never rise in this House without some technical point of order being raised. I can never allude, in my remarks, to the official authorities, without a half dozen gentlemen springing to their feet and raising points of "order." I am not going to be choked off in this way. Men here have made skulking attacks upon Vice-President Stephens; they have said of him what they dare not say to his face. It was in order to denounce the Vice-President, but it was not in order to vindicate him. It was in order—

Mr. Miles (rising)—Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Foote) speaks of "skulking attacks" being made upon Vice-President Stephens. I have spoken of that gentleman. I wish the gentleman from Tennessee to say if he means to say I have made a "skulking attack."

Mr. Foote—No, sir, a very open one. I call all attacks in secret sessions "skulking attacks."

Mr. Foote, resuming—God knows what I could say in "order." But I will try to be in order and occupy a small space in that extensive field which other genlemen had occupied with so much energy and with so much eloquence.

Mr. Foote, (continuing)—Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from South Carolina says we have no friends in the North. I make issue with him. I say we have friends—good, true, valiant friends—in the North. Every vote given for McClellan was for peace. Every vote given for McClellan was a vote against Lincoln's African policy. Every vote given for McClellan was a vote given for an armistice. If McClellan had been elected, he (Foote) was prepared to make from his seat a proposition for a convention of the sovereign States, North and South, and he believed that the South would have secured from it peace and her independence. If the South had met the North in convention, she would have proposed a league, offensive and defensive, with the North, for the strict enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, a liberal commercial treaty, and we should soon have the whole North American domain, and perhaps Cuba. We had no friends in Europe. It was folly to talk of it. We had more sympathizing friends in the North than in all the rest of the world.

Mr. Foote said that he believed, with the gentleman from South Carolina, that the present was no time for us to offer terms of peace to the enemy. The North were preparing for war, and he hoped to God we were too. But there was evidence that the North, too, was growing weary of the war. His attention had been called to a letter from one who had figured so prominently as the Chairman of the Democratic Convention at Charleston—Butler. Thank God he was never a political associate of his. Nor was Caleb Cushing ever a political associate of his. He had years ago denounced him as an unscrupulous scoundrel. Infamous as Butler is, his letter looks to peace, though the terms proposed by him were such as could not be accepted by the South. It referred to the sending of Commissioners from Washington. If such a commission did come bearing any propositions from the Government at Washington looking to peace, he believed that it was the duty of our Government to receive it, but he did not think that Congress should pass upon it, but that it should be submitted to the several States for each one of them to decide upon it in their sovereign capacity.

Mr. Foote said that he expected that propositions for peace would come from the North. The war could not last much longer. If this war should last four years longer an iron despotism would grow up both in the North and South, and the last vestige of liberty would disappear. It would be the downfall of liberty over the whole continent, and the establishment of a despotism more grinding than ever Poland suffered from.

At the conclusion of Mr. Foote's remarks, Mr. Clark moved to postpone the further consideration of the question.

Mr. Staples expressed a desire to make a few remarks in reply to the gentleman from North Carolina, Mr. J. T. Leach. Mr. Leach had called him a consolidationist, but he intended no infringement upon the laws of North Carolina. He wished that Mr. Leach felt as much anxiety upon the despotism of the Yankee Government as he manifestly did upon the consolidation tendencies of the Confederate Government. Mr. Staples wished to reflect no imputation upon the patriotism of the people of that State. He stated that the tabular statement exhibited at the Bureau of Conscription demonstrated that a large number of officers, claiming exemption under State laws, were not liable to military service by virtue of holding said offices.

The question upon the adoption of the resolution offered by the Special Committee was then demanded, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Staples moved a reconsideration, which was rejected.

From the Mississippi—Arrest of Confederate Agents in Memphis.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Three steamers from Memphis, the 22d inst., bring 655 bales of cotton for St. Louis, 200 rebel prisoners captured in Arkansas, and the Ninth Missouri Regiment.

Nearly all the Confederates from various parts of Tennessee and Mississippi in Memphis were arrested on Monday and Tuesday last. They came to sell cotton, or procure supplies, under the impression they could go back. It was thought that so many able-bodied men could not live in the Confederacy without being identified with the rebel army. So the Commanding General ordered the arrest of every countryman in the city, when it was found that the majority of them were rebel soldiers, and two or three of them were officers. Many had furloughs. Some of them were subsequently released, as they proved to be peaceable citizens, living nineteen or twenty miles east of Memphis, and had resisted the rebel conscription.

One hundred and fifty Texan conscripts crossed the Mississippi River at Union Point, four days since, for the rebel army of the Mississippi.

The Africa Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Nov. 24—10 P. M.

The Royal mail steamship *Africa*, from Boston, arrived at 8:45 P M., and will sail about 10:30 o'clock for Liverpool.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

A Card.—THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.—E. A. BROOKS, having, for the greater convenience of himself and customers, removed from his old store in Fulton-st., and concentrated his business at his old and commodious Broadway store, is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Health for the Soldier.—For one who dies from the effects of a bullet, ten perish from damp and exposure to night air. Small doses of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, taken every other night, will correct all disorders of the liver and stomach, purify the blood and insure sound health to every man. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Royal Havana Lottery. — SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D. gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

Howard Sanitary Aid Association.—Medical and surgical. Diseases of the urinary organs—new and reliable treatment. Reports sent free of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway. Wheeler & Wilson's Button Hole Machine.

Almanac and Dairy for 1865 — Carefully calculated—to be had free, at HELMBOLD'S, Druggist, next Metropolitan Hotel.

33 Second-hand Safes, of different Makers, taken in exchange), for sale cheap, by MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar,

FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, BRONCHIAL TUBES AND LUNGS, LEADING TO CONSUMPTION.

This infallible remedy is composed of the *Honey* of the plant Horehound, in Chemical union with *Tar Balm*, extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree *Abies Balsamea*, or Balm of Gilead.

The Honey of Horehound *soothes and scatters* all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar-Balm *cleanses and heals* the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. *Five* additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist and in healthful action. Let no prejudice hinder you from testing this sovereign remedy of an illustrious physician and chemist, who himself thoroughly tested it for years in his extensive private practice. It is safe, sure and pleasant, the Tar-balm being entirely free from the offensive qualities of common tar.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

For sale by all Druggists.

CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus, BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 182 Centre-st.

At the Franklin County (New-York) Agricultural Fair, recently closed, three first premiums were awarded to the Grover & Baker Machines, viz.: For the best family machine, best manufacturing machine, and the best machine work.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Perry's MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Lentigo or Freckles, blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either; and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.

WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston, Wholesale Agents for New England.

At Rational Prices.

The most complete assortment in New-York of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS AND BUSINESS HATS, together with Caps and Hats in almost undiminished variety, for YOUNG MEN, YOUTHS AND BOYS, at GENIN'S extensive store, the largest retail establishment of its kind in the United States.

GENIN, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Diamond Parlor Matches.—

These Matches are the BEST IN THE WORLD, SURE FIRE, WITHOUT SULPHUR, no disagreeable smell, and a luxury and comfort to smokers and people with weak lungs. For wholesale and retail, by THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

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An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., N. Y.

White, the Hatter.

Having a choice stock of fashionable furs for ladies and gents., will sell at prices as low as any house in the city. Also, sleigh and carriage furs in great variety.

WHITE, No. 216 Broadway, Barnum's Museum.

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Latest Styles.—WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

MARRIED.

BUSHNELL—MURDOCK.—On Wednesday, Nov. 23, at St. Alban's Church, by Rev. Mr. Maybin, JOHN C. BUSHNELL and JENNIE, youngest daughter of Branford Murdock, Esq., all of this City.

BARRE—MONFORT.—At the Reformed Dutch Church, New-Utrecht, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 23, by Rev. R. O. Currie, D. D., E. LOTT BARRE and PHEBE MONFORT, eldest daughter of Andrus Monfort, Esq., all of New-Utrecht.

MARLOR—MCCLYMONT.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 23, at the Yorkville Baptist Church, by Rev. C. C. Norton, GEORGE W. MARLOR and MARTHA MCCLYMONT. No cards.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—Killed, in front of Petersburgh, Aug. 13, 1864, Lieut. ROBERT W. ARMSTRONG, Co. G, 43d Regt. U. S. Colored Troops.

The funeral services will be held on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 27, in the Washington-square M. E. Church, 4th st., near 6th-av., at 2½ o'clock. The officers and members of the 9th Regt. N. Y. Vols., (Hawkins' Zouaves,) and also of the 16th Regt. N. Y. Vol. Cavalry, are respectfully invited to attend. The body will be deposited in the 2d-st. Vault, and from thence conveyed to Rhinebeck for interment.

BABCOCK.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 22, MARIA A. BABCOCK, daughter of the late Francis Babcock.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., on Friday morning, Nov. 25, at 10 o'clock.

COUTAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 23, 1864, of congestion of the lungs, GUSTAVUS J. COUTAN, aged 35 years.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow('s) morning's papers.

COLSTON.—At the residence of her son, Henry W. Colston, on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 23, of consumption, Mrs. MARY ANN COLSTON, in her 62d year.

Funeral on Friday, at noon. The friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, I. W. England, are invited to attend.

FLEMING.—On Thursday morning, Nov. 24, ELIZA J., wife of William Fleming, and eldest daughter of J. T. Wilson.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her father, No. 160 West 11th-st., on Friday evening Nov. 25, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be removed to Coldenham, Orange Co., for interment, on Saturday, at 8½ A. M.

KIMBALL.—At New-Rochelle, Nov. 23, Miss MARY KIMBALL, daughter of Philander and Mary A. Kimball, aged 24 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 238 West 28th-st., on Saturday, Nov. 26, at 2 o'clock.

KASMIRE.—At Bethlehem, Penn., on Monday, Nov. 21, of consumption, ANDREW J. KASMIRE, of this city, aged 31 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, Pacific Lodge, No. 233, F. and A. M., members of the Board of Education, and School officers of the 10th Ward, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie sts., on Friday afternoon, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock.

KING.—On Thursday, Nov. 24, ROBERT J., son of Martha and the late William G. King, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 81 Orchard-st., on Sunday, at 1 o'clock.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

MITCHILL.—The funeral of Mrs. CATHARINE MITCHILL will take place to-day, Friday, at 12 o'clock M., from her late residence, No. 25 Grammercy-park, East 20th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

MINTURN.—In this city, on Wednesday evening, ROBERT MINTURN, of New-Brunswick, N. J., son of the late Benj. G. Minturn.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th-st. and 6th-av., on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock. The relatives are requested to meet at the house of his brother, Edward Minturn, No. 56 West 21st-st., at 12½ o'clock.

POLHEMUS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 22, THEODORUS POLHEMUS, aged 78 years.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Nov. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 5th-av., corner of President-st., Brooklyn.

SIMMONS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1864, MARTHA E. SIMMONS, wife of John E. H. Simmons, aged 63 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Henry Yury, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 148 West 44th-st., on Friday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

TRACY.—On Thursday, Nov. 24, in the 14th year of his age, CHARLES A. TRACY, son of the late Charles A. Tracy. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LADIES' BREASTPINS—NEW STYLES.

Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

POLITICAL.

TWELFTH WARD.

At a meeting of the members of the General Committee of Tammany Hall, of the Twelfth Ward, in connection with a majority of the Young Men's General Committee, twenty-seven members of the Ward Committee, held at the Claremont Hotel, Wednesday evening, Nov. 23, 1864, on motion of Mr. Edward Jones, B. W. VAN VOORHIS, of the Manhattanville Iron Works, was unanimously nominated as the regular Tammany Hall candidate for Alderman.

A committee consisting of Hon. Thomas C. Fields, Robert Pryor, Wm. H. Florence and other gentlemen, waited upon Mr. Van Voorhis, at his residence, and informed him of the action of the meeting. He responded in a few well chosen remarks, and accepted the nomination.

The announcement of the acceptance of their nominee was received by the meeting with great enthusiasm, and with a determination to elect him at all hazards.

Edward Jones,	Thomas C. Fields,
Jacob M. Long,	Charles Boice,

Members of the Tammany Hall General Committee, Twelfth Ward.

John N. Bennett,	William Johnston,
Andrew Smith,	Wm. H. Osborn,
H. H. Ferguson,	

Members of the Tammany Hall Young Men's General Committee, Twelfth Ward.

Isaac Vermilyea,	Abram Horn,
James McLaughlin,	Wm. Kehoe,
John Balmore,	John Lynch,
Jonas Chandler,	Conrad Swackhamer,
James Hope,	Wm. Johnston,
John McTeague,	Wm. Walsh,
James Anderson,	James King,
John McArthur,	Louis Bross,
James Pettit,	

Members of the Ward Committee.

JOHN McARTHUR, Chairman.

WM. WALSH, JOHN W. BENNETT, } Secretaries.

JOHN BALMORE, Treasurer.

FIFTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

CITIZENS' NOMINATION, SMITH CLIFT.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1864.

To Smith Clift, Esq.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, as a Committee of the TWENTY-FIRST WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION, have been instructed to tender you, on its behalf, the nomination for Alderman of the Fifteenth District.

The Association has sought for a candidate uniting honesty of purpose and diligence in the discharge of duty with a vigilant and fearless regard to the interests of the city; and, with these qualifications in view, its preference has fallen unanimously upon yourself. Permit us to add, that if you consent to be its candidate, the association will exert its utmost influence to secure your election.

Very respectfully, your obt. servts.,

GEO. H. VAN CLEFT, EDMUND STEPHENSON, WM. H. H. MOORE, A. P. MAN, } Committee.

Nov. 23, 1864.

To Geo. H. Van Cleft, Esq., and others, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your letter of this date, tendering to me the unanimous nomination of the "Twenty-first Ward Citizens' Association" for Alderman of the Fifteenth District.

This nomination, alike complimentary and unsought, I accept simply from a sense of duty, and a desire to aid in the good work in which you are engaged, namely: a reform in our City Government.

Your association, as I understand it, represents citizens of all shades of political opinion, combined for this one purpose; and should I be returned at the coming Charter election as a member of the City Government, permit me to say that I shall regard myself as so returned by the citizens generally of my district, and not by any particular political party, and shall, to the best of my ability, discharge the duties pertaining to the office in no partisan sense, but for the best interests of the city at large.

Very respectfully yours, SMITH CLIFT.

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT, SIXTEENTH WARD.

At a joint Convention of the Tammany and Mozart Delegates in the above-named District, held pursuant to the call of the General Committees, at Union Hall, corner of 16th-st. and 8th av., on Wednesday evening, 2d inst., LEWIS R. RYERS, Esq., was unanimously nominated for Alderman.

James Watson,	Bernard Garvey,
D. V. Freeman,	Samuel T. Munson,
Jared Gilson,	Henry McDermott,
Jacob Zabriskie,	Patrick Hart,
Alfred S. Dusenberry,	John H. Seipp,

Delegates from Tammany Hall.

Henry V. Meade,	Martin Duckworth,
John McGlensey,	John Clark,
Harrison P. Liscomb,	Edward Berrien,
Benjamin F. Bogert,	William Dall,
William Brennan,	Robert Borland,

Delegates from Mozart Hall.

D. V. FREEMAN, Chairman Joint Committee.

BENJAMIN F. BOGERT, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN BY WILLIAM SWINTON.

A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 25 cents.

THE BOOK OF THE SEASON.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW NOVEL,

JOHN GODFREY'S FORTUNES,

RELATED BY HIMSELF,

Is being called for so extensively by the Trade that the publication day is postponed.

It will probably be published ON SATURDAY, NOV. 26.

1 vol., crown 8vo ... Price $2 25

The advance orders already reach full 3,000 COPIES.

It is decidedly the best effort of its talented author.

GEO. P. PUTNAM, HURD & HOUGHTON, PUBLISHERS. No. 401 Broadway, New-York.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth, heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.

CHEVALIER'S **LIFE FOR THE HAIR.**

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, will not stain the skin, or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *It is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

CORNELIUS & BAKER'S **ELECTRIC GAS BRACKET**

lights with a touch of the hand; safe, simple and ingenious, and not liable to get out of order. Every house should have them, and save the disfigurement of walls and danger of fire from the use of matches.

ON EXHIBITION AND FOR SALE AT OUR STORE.

ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GLASS AND OTHER CHANDELIERS, HALL LIGHTS, &c.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,

Manufacturers of SOAP AND CANDLES.

Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps constantly on hand.

Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

CABINET FURNITURE.

In consequence of the fall in gold we offer our Stock at greatly reduced prices, consisting of parlor, library, dining, reception and bedroom sets, made of the best selected material and in the latest fashionable styles, under the direct superintendence of Mr. J. E. Braunsdorf. All goods warranted.

WEIL & BRAUNSDORF, between Essex and Norfolk sts., No. 125 and 227 Rivington-st.

The Belt Railroad and Cortlandt-st. stages pass within two blocks of the store.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY of all descriptions FOR SALE BY GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN,

Fine gold, new styles. Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty-five to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NEW BOOK BY THE AUTHOR OF THE "LAMP LIGHTER."

HAUNTED HEARTS.

AN ABSORBING STORY. Price $2. Sold by all booksellers.

BOOOTS AND SHOES.—GREAT REDUCTION in prices at NEELY'S Family Shoe-store, No. 348 Bowery, corner Great Jones-st., who has on hand the largest, best and cheapest assortment of Fall and Winter goods in this city.

Ladies' Heavy Goat Balls, from ... $2 to $4
Gents' Boots and Balls, from ... 2 to 7

METROPOLITAN FAIR ASSOCIATION, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 694 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 8.

SPECIAL NOTICE. — THE ACCOUNTS OF this Association will be closed on December 1, 1864. All parties having claims unpaid are requested to present them, properly certified, for payment, before that date, and persons having property belonging to the association will please make returns to

JOHN H. GOURLIE, Chairman Finance Com.

AN INTERESTING HISTORY OF DR. SCHENCK'S OWN CASE,

While laboring under Consumption,

And how his Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills Act on the System in Curing that Disease,

AND THE GREAT SUCCESS ATTENDING IT.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Thirty years ago, I was in the last stages of Pulmonary Consumption, and given up to die. I resided in Philadelphia, and Dr. Joseph Parrish, then of this city, ordered me to Moorestown, N. J., a distance of nine miles, which took me two days to get there. On my arrival, I was put to bed, and there laid for many weeks. This was my native place, where all my family lived, and had died of consumption. Dr. Thornton, who attended my father in his last illness, was called, and gave me one week to fix up my affairs. He had seen all my family go that way, and thought I was to go too. Then I heard of the remedies I now offer to the public, which cured me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrating my whole system.

They soon ripened the matter on my lungs, and I would spit off more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning. As soon as that began to subside, my cough, fever, pain, night-sweats, all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and have grown fleshy.

On my recovery, people would send for me, far and near, to see if their cases were like mine. This induced me to make professional visits in the large cities, and for the last twenty years I had constant practice examining lungs with my respirometer, from three to five hundred weekly, so the public can judge of my opportunities for becoming familiar with lung diseases; and, also, the consumptives wish to see the one that makes these medicines and who was cured of consumption by them. To make new lungs is impossible; but cavities in the lungs and chronic ulceration of the bronchial tubes can be healed. Such cases are dying hourly under the ordinary treatment of physicians, and just such are cured by the proper use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

I am now a hearty man, with a large cavity in the middle lobe of the right lung, the lower lobe very much hepatized, and complete adhesion of the pleura. The left lung is sound, and the upper lobe of the right lung is in a tolerably healthy condition. The great reason why physicians do not cure consumption is they try to do too much; they give medicines to stop the cough, to stop chill, to stop night-sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing, they derange the whole digestive power, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies. After I make a careful examination of the patient with the respirometer, and find lungs enough to cure, I direct the patient how to use the three remedies.

Good nutrition is the remedy. If you have any disease in any part of the body, it will remain there and decay more and more until you can get the stomach in the condition to digest food, and make new blood to take the place of diseased matter. This is the only way to heal cavities in the lungs and ulcerated bronchial tubes. Correct the stomach and liver, and nature will do the healing. Many persons have an idea that certain medicines are great purifiers of the blood. When blood is once diseased it cannot be purified; it is diseased the same as the diseased matter in the system; but get the apparatus in order, the liver and the stomach, and give it plenty of nourishing food, it will make new blood, which will take the place of that which is diseased.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is one of the best preparations of iron in use. It is a powerful tonic of itself, and when the Seaweed Tonic dissolves the mucus in the stomach, and is carried off by the aid of Mandrake Pills, the Pulmonic Syrup is made into blood. If I cannot get a good appetite, and food does not digest, I cannot cure the patient. Never mind the cough; remove the cause and it will stop of itself. The Seaweed Tonic is a stimulant, and none other is required when it is used. It is pure and pleasant; no bad effects left like when using Bourbon whisky, which seems to build up for a short time. Dropsy sets in and the patient dies suddenly. Whisky destroys the coating of the stomach—digestion partially ceases, and the blood turns into water and dropsy is the result.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic is distilled from seaweed, the properties of which tend to loosen the mucus or slime that loads the stomach, and the Mandrake Pills carry it off. The Seaweed Tonic is used by many as bitters. Where a patient is feeble, its stimulating properties are sufficient to relieve that all-gone feeling that dyspeptics are often troubled with. It is as pleasant as wine, and perfectly harmless. A wine-glass full of it will digest a hearty dinner. A little taken before breakfast is good for the stomach. In eight cases out of ten, patients say that it restores the appetite so that they are afraid of eating too much.

The Mandrake Pills are used in all families wherever purgatives are required, with great satisfaction. They act gently, and the stools show what they do. Calomel can do no more.

After taking the medicines, persons in some cases have boils in different parts of the body; others have a rash. This is encouraging; it shows the medicines are taking effect, the stomach is beginning to digest, better blood is making, and the disease is working off. If the expectoration is free and the bowels are kept open, boils, &c., will not occur; and where will you find a physician that gives medicine to do this?

Instead of this course the consumptive seeks for something to stop the cough, night-sweats, and to break up creeping chills. All these complaints are caused by diseased lungs, and such remedies tend to destroy the tone of the stomach.

A cough is an effort of nature, and to stop it increases the diseases in the lungs. Whoever heard of persons being cured of consumption by trying to stop the cough. New blood made by the stomach is the only remedy to heal them. After the blood is made it goes somewhere; it takes its course through the system, and disease works out, and so on, meal after meal will supply the whole body with new blood, and the diseased matter in the lungs is worked out, for fresh blood takes its place and heals up the abcesses.

As said above, the only way to cure consumption is to fix the stomach and liver so as food will digest, get up a good appetite, keep the bowels well open, and the lungs must heal up. In some way the Pulmonic Syrup has the power of extracting the bile from the blood, and leaves it in a healthy state.

Many persons of late years are subject to what is called Cancer and Ulcerated Sore Throat. That disease originates from the stomach. In many cases constant use of the Mandrake Pills alone have cured it; burning it out with caustic affords only temporary relief. Sick headache, ulcers in the throat, and coated tongue are from the same cause, and require the same treatment. If you have a sick headache your stomach is out of order. If you have a coated tongue, bad breath, or ulcerated throat, disordered stomach causes it, and the Mandrake Pills will cure them all.

Dr. SCHENCK can only be found at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every Tuesday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for conversation and advice; but he always has a full supply of his medicines at his rooms, which can be had at all times. Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEA-WEED TONIC, each $1,25 per bottle, or $6 the half dozen; MANDRAKE PILLS, 25 cts. per box. DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park Row, Wholesale Agents for New-York City.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, ETC.—CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner 17th-st. and 4th-avenue. Sold by druggists.

ECONOMY, NEATNESS AND UTILITY.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE removes paint spots, grease, &c., instantly, and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, etc., equal to new, and without injury to the color or fabric. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner of 17th-st. and 4th-av., New-York. Sold by druggists.

RICHMOND.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

Having bought the Wholesale and Retail BOOT AND SHOE establishment of Mr. Edwin A. Brooks, No. 130 Fulton-st., (where I have been employed for the past eleven years,) I desire to inform my friends and the public in general that I shall continue the business on a strictly ONE-PRICE system.

Believing that the business can be conducted on principles of truth and justice, I have given instructions to all persons in my employ never to misrepresent any article that may be offered for sale.

It is my intention to manufacture and keep on hand a superior quality of goods, at prices from 3 to 15 per cent less than heretofore, and a still further reduction will be made as soon as the market will admit.

Very respectfully,

C. C. RICHMOND.

N. B.—The Foreman and employes of the former business remain with me.

REFERENCES—(By permission.)

Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, Brooklyn; E. D. Morgan, Ex-Governor of New-York; Geo. W. Platt, No. 20 Maiden-lane; E. H. Chapin, D. D., No. 14 East 33d-st.; Messrs. Randel & Baremore, No. 58 Nassau-st.; A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., Brooklyn, and others.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION AND GEN. SHERIDAN.

The Sanitary Commission has received the following letter from Gen. Sheridan:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, IN THE FIELD, Nov 13, 1864.

J. Foster Jenkins, General Secretary United States Sanitary Commission:

DEAR SIR: Yours of Oct. 31, advising me of my having been elected an associate member of the United States Sanitary Commission, is received.

I have the honor to thank you for the compliment paid me, and in behalf of the sick and wounded of this army to acknowledge the many benefits derived from your charitable association.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

NECKLACES FOR MISSES.

Two, Three, Five, Eight, Ten, Fifteen to Thirty Dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF LONDON, and for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer BORUSSIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 26th day of November, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; G, 9 A. M.; C and D, 9½ A. M.; E and F, 9¼ A. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE-ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied (on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

PETROLEUM

☞ OIL STOCKS. ☜
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 52 William-street,
Begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he is a member of the PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD, and gives his special attention to buying and selling of Oil Stocks in first-class companies. Companies that wish to have their stocks placed upon the call-list of the Board can do so, free of charge, and obtain the necessary papers. Parties who are desirous of forming new companies of choice oil property only will find extensive facilities for doing so on application as above.

ALL THE LEADING PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS THAT ARE PAYING REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS ARE FOR SALE AT NICOLAY'S, STOCK SALES ROOMS, No. 52 William-street.
☞ First-class Oil Stocks only solicited.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7-3-10 LOAN,
and the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
5-20 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $400,000. PAR $5 PER SHARE.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $2 50 PER SHARE FOR FULL PAID STOCK AND NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS.

The property of this Company consists of the following valuable fee simple territory, extensive leaseholds, PRODUCING WELLS, wells going down and nearly finished:

No. 1. About 50 (fifty) acres on Cherry Tree Run in fee simple, boreable land sufficient to sink fifty wells. This territory is opposite the Dalzell Petroleum Company, (Haye's Farm,) on Oil Creek, bounded in part by the celebrated Story Farm, &c., &c.

No. 2. Lease perpetual (99 years) on Wash. McClintock Oil Creek—3½ acres, all flat, very valuable, flowing and pumping wells all around.

No. 3. "Wild Cat." Flowing Well about 30 barrels per day on Wash. McClintock Farm. The Company own the whole working interest in this well, engine, tanks, &c., &c.

No. 4 "California Well" No. 1, on Oil Creek, down 500 feet, all ready to retube. This well has flowed 150 barrels per day.

No. 5. "California Well" No. 2, on Oil Creek, down nearly 500 feet.

No. 6. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2½ acres Oil Creek all flat, containing the above wells, with 15-horse engine, tanks, derricks, engine-houses, &c.

No. 7. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2½ acres Oil Creek, all flat, and in one well down 400 feet, one-quarter interest (working) in this well and lease.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

Books for ORIGINAL subscription are now open at our office for a few days, when closed the stock is to be placed on the regular Boston and Philadelphia Stock Boards as a BONA FIDE dividend-paying, OIL-PRODUCING Co., when it is expected the shares will largely advance. All further information, with prospectuses, can be obtained of the undersigned. The small capital of this Company, with the actual large interests, must make it a favorite as a secure investment.

LEONARD & MANLEY, New-York Agents, No. 58 Beaver-st.
SPENCER, VILA & CO., Bankers, Boston.
B. S. LEECH, Farquhar Buildings, Phila.

THE SUN OIL COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
100,000 SHARES OF TWO DOLLARS EACH.
Subscription Price for Reserved Stock, $1 per Share.
JNO. M. ROBERTSON, President.
FRANCIS B. ANTZ, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

JNO. M. ROBERTSON	229 Broadway.
WILLIAM H. WILEY	260 Washington-st.
LUMAN B. WING	363 South-st.
STEPHEN B. BRAGUE	8 Wall-st.
PETER U. MORGAN	237 Washington-st.

Office, No. 8 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 2,017.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares, Par Value $3. $300,000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Trea. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & Co., No. 84 BROADWAY, New-York, Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.
FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of
FOUR (4) PER CENT.,
payable Nov. 15, (free of Government tax,) at their office, No. 6 Broadway, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive.
ARTHUR T. HURD, Treasurer.
New-York, Nov. 1, 1864.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 7.
A Dividend of One per Cent. has been declared, payable at this office, Nov. 30, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day, Nov. 16, 1864.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS NOS. 3 AND 4.
The Trustees of the McKinley Oil Company have declared a regular monthly Dividend of Three per Cent., and a supplementary Dividend of Ten per Cent., both payable at this office, Nov. 30, to shareholders of record, at the close of business this day, Nov. 14, 1864.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

PETROLEUM.
Parties desirous of joining in a PETROLEUM ENTERPRISE on the original basis with a small risk, can do so by calling on C. W. BOND, room No. 9, No. 78 Cedar-st.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,
In first-class Companies for sale, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 32 Chambers-st.
TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added on the 1st day of December on all taxes remaining unpaid. An additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th of said month of December. And on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Nov. 2, 1864. JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

ALL CLAIMS AND BILLS AGAINST the United States, of whatever description, purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

DRAFTS AND BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO.—The Bank of British North America draws drafts, and purchases and collects bills on San Francisco, Cal., and Victoria, Vancouver's Island.
WALTER WATSON, JAMES SMITH, Agents. No. 24 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29.
FOR SALE,

1,000 Shares CONSOLIDATED Oil Company. Paid its fifth dividend for September, and will declare a quarterly dividend January 1.

1,000 Shares NORTHERN LIGHT. Pays 3 per cent. a month.

1,000 Shares OCEANIC. Dividend paying.

RYND FARM,	GERMANIA,
McKINLEY,	HIGHGATE,
MANHATTAN,	STORY & McCLINTOCK.

Also, a Refinery in complete working order, on Oil Creek, Pa. Capacity, 80 barrels per day.

ADIRONDAC COMPANY,
Organized under special charter from State of New-York.
OFFICE NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
$1,000,000
SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS.

Proposals are invited for $1,000,000 of construction bonds of the Adirondac Company, bearing interest at seven per cent., payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

Twenty-five per cent. of the amount tendered for, to be payable on the acceptance of the bids, the remainder in three monthly installments of twenty-five per cent. each, or the whole may be paid for in one sum. Accrued interest on coupons will be charged and interest allowed on payments.

Sealed proposals, marked "Bids for Construction Bonds," will be received until 30th day of November, A. D. 1864, at the office of the company, addressed to
G. T. M. DAVIS, President.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.
Western Union Telegraph Stock.
Western Union Extension Telegraph Stock.
Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Stock.
United States Telegraph Stock.
American Express Company Stock.
Adams Express Company Stock.
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000,
100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.
Subscription price $5 per share.
LANDS YIELDING LARGELY.
OFFICERS:
HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
WM. T. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.

Books are open for subscription at the office of the company, No. 24 Empire Building, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

The lands of the company are situated in the heart of the Oil Region, and include portions of those well-known localities, "the McElhenny farm, the two McClintock farms," and other proved and valuable working territories, including over two thousand acres of the best oil territories along Oil Creek and in West Virginia, now under process of successful development, and oil is already regularly and largely produced from several wells upon them.

Address the company, Post-office Box No. 5,368, New-York.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD.—The second mortgage bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, will be redeemed at par and accrued interest, on presentation of the same to AMASA STONE, Jr., Trustee, Cleveland, Ohio. Bonds may be forwarded to me by express at cost of the company, and checks for amount will be returned.
HENRY WICK, Treasurer.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 18, 1864.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK BUILDING, No. 128 BROADWAY, COR. CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this company for the ensuing year:

Henry Butler, No. 128 Broadway.
William A. Booth, Ex-President American Exchange Bank.
Lowell Holbrook, firm of Holbrook & Nelson.
Amasa S. Foster, Banker, No. 84 Nassau-st.
William M. Richards, firm of Richards & Collins.
Samuel Willets, Willets & Co.
Lewis B. Loder, firm of Loder Bros. & Co.
William Laytin, firm of Laytin, Hurlbut & Co.
Prosper P. Shaw, firm of P. P. Shaw & Co.
Thomas Clark, No. 10 Murray-st.
William W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st.
George H. Studwell, firm of Gillespie & Studwell.
Charles Kellogg, firm of Brumley & Kellogg.
Robert R. Willetts, No. 303 Pearl-st.
Charles L. Anthony, firm of Anthony & Hall.
Ralph Mead, Jr., firm of Edwin & Ralph Mead, Jr., & Co.
James L. Jackson, Iron Works, East 28th-st.
Henry Owen, importer, No. 91 John-st.
Hugh N. Camp, firm of Camp, Brunson & Sherry.
Francis Du Bois, No. 89 Fulton-st.
Samuel Hutchinson, firm of S. Hutchinson & Co.
James Wilcomb, Banker, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn.
George W. Mead, No. 137 Broadway.
James D. Sparkman, firm of Sparkman & Truslow.
Morris Reynolds, No. 69 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
John R. Graham, firm of Graham, Dorsett & Co.
Frederick L. Alles, firm of Guille & Alles.
Erastus F. Mead, Banker, No. 359 3d-av.
Frederick L. Vultee, No. 30 West 23d-st.
Marcellus Massey, No. 37 Wall-st.
William T. Blodgett, firm of William Tilden & Nephew
Samuel W. Truslow, firm of Wm. Wall's Sons.
Samuel Brown, No. 7 Pine-st.
James Wilde, Jr., firm of James Wilde, Jr. & Co.
William C. Sheldon, firm of Buckley, Sheldon & Co.
Gilman W. Pritchard, firm of Stanton, Sheldon & Co.
John Scrymser, firm of John Scrymser & Co.
John P. Wallace, firm of Wallace & Wickes.
Henry A. Bowerman, firm of Bowerman, Brothers & Co.
John M. Furman, No. 106 Front-st.
Wm. Cox, firm of Wellington & Cox.
David Jones, 180 6th-st.
David Wallerstein, firm of Wallerstein & Kuntz.
William Raynor, No. 128 Broadway.
John J. Hinchman, firm of John J. Hinchman & Co.
NEW YORK, Nov. 22, 1864.

At a meeting of Directors, held this day, HENRY BUTLER was elected President.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

JOHN PONDIR,
NO. 33 PINE-STREET,
PETROLEUM OIL STOCK BROKER.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

NEVADA SILVER MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL 120,000 SHARES, OF $10 EACH.
This company was organized under the laws of the State of New-York, April 20, 1864. The mines of the company are located in the Sierra, Prince Royal and Humboldt Mining Districts, Humboldt County, Nevada, and embrace 6,000 feet of the "Tuscan," "Etna," "Inca" and "Arctic quartz lodes. The reports of the Superintendent, and further information in regard to the mines can be had on application to the Secretary, E. L. Bolles, Esq., No. 49 Exchange-place, or the President, Geo. Stevenson, Esq., No. 27 Wall-st. The company offer for sale a limited number of the shares of the working capital at par only.
GEO. STEVENSON, President, &c.
E. L. BOLLES, Secretary.

GOLD BONDS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864.
We offer for sale BONDS OF COUNTY OF ELDORADO, City of Placerville, and First Mortgage Bonds PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD.
Interest at ten per cent. in gold.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

CHASE GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 2.
A dividend of One per cent. has been declared, payable at this Office, Nov. 30, 1864, to Shareholders of record at the close of business this day, Nov. 16, 1864.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 81 John st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TO PETROLEUM COMPANIES AND OTHERS.—A practical business man, thoroughly acquainted with the construction and operation of machinery, with much experience in the erection of factories, boring of artesian wells, and the working of Petroleum and other oils, and who is competent to make his own plans for buildings, machinery, &c., would engage as agent and practical manager or join parties about engaging in the Petroleum business. Address for two weeks, PETROLEUM, care Joy, Coe & Co., Tribune Buildings, New York.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO., No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $2 30 per share. Par value $2. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested; a 12-stamp mill now running, shed, office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creeks Co's, Colorado.
H. P. CROZIER, President.
JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 5th day of December next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. first floor over Park Bank.

FOR SALE.

BAGGS' HOTEL FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers for sale the well-known establishment, BAGGS HOTEL, in the city of Utica, N. Y. This hotel occupies the entire front on Genesee-st., from the Depot of the New York Central Railroad to Main-st., 165 feet, and 250 feet on Main-st., substantially constructed of brick, four-stories in height, and communicating by side entrance with the said depot. The hotel has been established for upwards of fifty years, and has been conducted by the subscriber for nearly thirty years past. No establishment of the kind is probably more widely or favorably known. It is the principal hotel in Utica, and the section of country where it is located; and has always commanded a large and profitable amount of local and public business, which is constantly increasing, the receipts of the past season largely exceeding those of any previous year. It is well furnished throughout. Terms favorable, and a considerable portion may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. This is a most excellent opportunity for any person or company wishing to carry on an enterprise of the kind. The proprietor desires to retire from business, which is the only reason for offering the property for sale.
A. CHURCHILL.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

FARM FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE BEST IN Westchester County, situated in the town of Somers, 4½ miles from Katonah, on the Harlem Railroad, and 9½ from Peekskill. Said farm contains about 120 acres, in good condition, and well fenced and watered, with fair amount of fruit. On the premises is a large double house, good, and nearly new, with suitable out-buildings, &c. Inquire of JOSEPH GRIFFIN, No. 187 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE IN TWENTY-THIRD-ST., west of 8th-av., with possession at short notice, one of the best and most complete houses in the city, with or without the furniture. House is 28 feet 4 inches wide, four stories high; lot 142 feet deep with entrance from 24th-st. for stable. Also a full lot on 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with one party wall. Price $8,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN UNION COUNTY, N. J., near the city of Rahway, twenty miles from New-York City; trains running hourly; house large, new and commodious, with suitable outbuildings and 60 acres of land; location elevated, and commanding a view of the surrounding country; will be sold very low. Apply to the proprietor, HENRY E. MUNDY, Rahway, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the new first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop house No. 62 West 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., containing every modern improvement. Apply to C. RUSHTON, No. 192 Broadway.

A FARM OF SIXTY ACRES FOR SALE or exchange for city or Brooklyn property; stock and crop; one 30 acres, one 80 acres, one 10 acres, one 17 acres; 30 miles in New-Jersey. Apply to P. ZIGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st.

$2.000 WILL BUY A NEAT COTTAGE on Staten Island, 3 minutes' walk from the landing, 5 neatly furnished rooms; lot 40x103, with abundance of fruits. Cash $1,000. Address D., Box 138 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE IN BINGHAMTON—A LARGE house, recently repaired, with furnace, &c.; the lot near two acres; 150 fruit-trees, vines, &c.; scenery unsurpassed. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No 8. No commissions allowed.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIVATE family only, in 20th-st., near and east of Broadway; three-story brown-stone front, 25x100. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, No. 704 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR RELIGIOUS SERVICES ON SUNDAYS, the large room in the Studio Building, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Apply to the Janitor, on the premises.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISH TO LET A (furnished) large room, without board, to a gentleman; reference required. Apply at No. 14 West 13th-st., near 5th-av.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, ALL MODERN improvements, four-stories, best celler, cheap, with or without lease, in a very good locality up town. Apply to HENRY MAXWELL, No. 126 East 35th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET ON Palisade-av., Yonkers, Apply to T. A. ATKINS, No. 8 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—PART OF A FURNISHED HOUSE, suitable for housekeeping. Address, stating locality, terms, &c., Box No. 3,392 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, WITH full board for an elderly gentleman and his wife, situation must be in the neighborhood of 5th-av., between 14th and 40th sts. Address, with full particulars, B., Box No. 160 Post-office.

WANTED—A WHOLE SECOND FLOOR, WITH board for three or four persons, also nurse and two children, in a quiet family where there are no other boarders; location central; satisfactory reference given and required. Address R., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS IN A PRIVATE house, with private table for a gentleman, wife, two children and nurse. Address G, Box No. 1,221 Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half (3½) Per Cent., has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this company, payable (less the Government tax) at this office, on and after the 1st of December next, to the holders of said stock, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 28th inst., at which time the transfer books for the preferred stock will be closed, to be reopened on the 1st of December.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, 47 EXCHANGE PLACE, Nov. 19, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. for quarter ending November 15th, has this day been declared. Payable on and after 25th inst. Transfer Books closed this day.
J. NELSON TAPPAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SMITH & PARMELEE GOLD CO., No. 24 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of One Per Cent. free of Government tax, out of the net earning of the Company, payable on the 10th December. The transfer books will close on the 1st December. W. H. PENDLETON, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS' BANK—CORNER of 14th-st., and 8th-av.; open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from that date.
THOS. CHRISTY President.
B. H. BALL, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
HANDSOMELY-BOUND BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., &c.
Every size and style of binding.
ALSO ENGLISH MANUFACTURED
LEATHER GOODS, AS WRITING DESKS, POCKET BOOKS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, &c.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
626 BROADWAY, New-York
☞ Direct Importations from our London House, large stock constantly on hand.

JUST PUBLISHED.
UNIFORM FOR OFFICERS OF UNITED STATES NAVY, as prescribed in the present regulations of the U. S. Navy Department. Fully illustrated. Price $2. Will be sent by mail, prepaid, to any address in the United States, on receipt of $2 24, by
TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.,
Dealers in Arms, Military Goods, &c., &c., No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

OLD BOOKS AND NEW.
Choice London Books.
Elegant editions of the Poets.
Rare Books on America.
Books on every subject imaginable.
Coins, Medals, Engravings, &c.
A. B. SAGE, No. 561 Broadway.

DIARIES FOR 1865.
All kinds, from 25 cents to $3 each, for sale by the Publishers.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-Lane.

THE BEST.—THE DECEMBER PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, double the best yet published, contains ETHNOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIOGNOMY and PSYCHOLOGY, with illustrations. 20 cents, or $2 a year. Please address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

PRINTING.

STEAM PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.—G. A. WHITEHORNE, No. 42 Ann-st., and No. 119 Fulton-st. Political printing cheap for cash

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FOR SALE—ONE DOG, KING CHARLES, FOR $30. Inquire at No. 90 Ridge-st., in the lager-beer saloon

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. Building a sewer in Thirty-eighth street, from Second avenue to East River.
2. Setting curb and gutter and flagging in Second avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.
3. Setting curb and gutter and flagging in Fifty-fourth street, from Second avenue to East River.
4. Setting curb and gutter stones in Eighty-ninth street, from Third to Fifth avenue.
5. Setting curb and gutter, regulating and grading Broadway, from Seventieth to Seventy-first street.
6. Paving gore at intersection of Reade and Centre street.
7. Flagging Forty-ninth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway.
8. Resetting curb and gutter in Forty-ninth-street, from Tenth avenue to Hudson River.
9. Flagging and reflagging in Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-ninth street.
10. Setting curb and flagging in Eighteenth-street, from Avenue A to East River.
11. Building a sewer in Forty-eighth-street, from Second avenue to East River.
12. Paving Gramercy Park with trap-block pavement.
13. Setting curb and gutter and flagging in Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-fourth street.
14. Regulating and grading Eighth-avenue, from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Second street.
15. Building a basin and culvert at the southwest corner of Broadway and Forty-third-street.
16. Setting curb gutter and grading Watts-street, from Washington to West street.
17. Flagging Broadway, from Forty-seventh to Fiftieth street.
18. Setting curb and gutter and flagging Forty-fifth-street, from Lexington to Fourth avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land following:

1. All the lots on both sides of Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River.
2. All the lots on both sides of Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.
3. All the lots on both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, from Second-avenue to East River.
4. All the lots on both sides of Eighty-ninth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.
5. The easterly one-half of block number 205, and the westerly one-half of block number 159; also ward number 1, in block 160; also ward number 29, in block 206; also ward number 36, in block 204; also ward numbers 56 and 61, in block number 158.
6. All the lots on both sides of Reade-street, from Centre to Broadway; also the lots on westerly side of Centre-street, between Duane and Chambers streets.
7. All the lots on both sides of Forty-ninth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway.
8. All the lots on both sides of Forty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
9. All the lots on both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-ninth-street.
10. All the lots on both sides of Eighteenth-street, from Avenue A to East River.
11. All the lots on both sides of Forty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River. Also, the lots on westerly side of First-avenue, from Forty-seventh to Forty-ninth-street.
12. All the lots fronting on the westerly side of Gramercy-park. Also, Ward Nos. 5,031 and 5,134, in the Eighteenth Ward.
13. All the lots on both sides of Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-fourth st.
14. All the lots fronting on both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. Also, all the lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block each side of Eighth-avenue, from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.
15. All the lots in the block bounded by Broadway Seventh-avenue, Forty-second, and Forty-third streets.
16. All the lots on both sides of Watts-street between Washington and West. Also the lots fronting on westerly side of Washington street and upon West-street, to the extent of half the block, North and South of Watts-street.
17. All the lots on both sides of Broadway from Forty-seventh to Fiftieth-streets.
18. All the lots on both sides of Forty-fifth-street from Lexington to Fourth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers street, basement New-Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELEVAN, MORGAN L. HARRIS, DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 23, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, MICHAEL BROPHY, WM. JOYCE. } Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that JOHN MAXWELL, who resides at Saugerties, Ulster County, State of New-York; WILLIAM R. FINCH, who resides at Coxsackie, County of Greene, State of New-York; THOS. REED, who resides at West Hoboken, Hudson County, State of New-Jersey; and THOS. L. TAYLOR, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York, have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, under the name and firm of T. L. TAYLOR & REED, for the transaction of a General Stock Commission, Brokerage and Financial business in the City of New-York: that all the parties interested in the said business are the said Thomas Reed and the said Thomas L. Taylor, who are the general partners, and the said John Maxwell and the said William R. Finch, who are the special partners; that the said John Maxwell has contributed and paid in cash to the said partnership, the sum of thirty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and that the said William R. Finch has contributed and paid in cash to the said partnership the sum of ten thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock; and that the said partnership is to commence on the 27th day of October, 1864, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1867.—Dated New-York, Oct. 27, 1864.
JOHN MAXWELL,
W. R. FINCH,
THOS. REED,
THOS. L. TAYLOR.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED, No. 5 Broad st., receive orders for the purchase and sale of all classes of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold, on commission Collections made on all accessible points in the United States on the most favorable terms.

NOTICE.—MR. N. S. W. VANDERHOEF withdraws his interest from our firm this day.
FLAGG, BALDWIN & CO.
NEW-YORK, November 15, 1864.

NOTICE.—LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, desirous of forming a limited partnership, do certify, That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is VANDERHOEF & BEATTY: that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of manufacturing, buying and selling straw goods and such materials and other articles as are usually bought and sold by persons engaged in the straw goods business: that the names of all the general and special partners interested therein are Nathaniel S. W. Vanderhoef, who resides in the City and County of New-York, and John P. Beatty, who resides in Norwalk, State of Connecticut, both of whom are the general partners, and Lewis Beers, who resides in Stratford, State of Connecticut, and is the special partner; that the amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock is twenty thousand dollars; that the period at which the partnership is to commence is November 15, in the year 1864, and the period at which it will terminate, is October thirty-first, in the year 1869. NEW-YORK, November 14, 1864.
N. S. W. VANDERHOEF,
JOHN P. BEATTY,
LEWIS BEERS.

No 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1864.
HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, November 10, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on the 31st day of December, 1864, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1865, on the following routes:

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakota, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory; to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders are to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.

ROUTE No. 3—From Fort Union, or such depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1865.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No 1; 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2; and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional per cent. age will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their place of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal, to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required will be as follows:

On Route No. 1	$100,000
On Route No. 2	200,000
On Route No. 3	60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," "2," or "3," as the case may be; and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1865, and they will be required to have a place of agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
H. C. HODGES, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, TWELFTH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 28th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:
3-4 or 6-4 sky-blue kersey, army standard.
Infantry great coats, deliveries to commence in 10 days from date of award, army standard.
Blue bunting, deliveries to commence in 10 days from date of award, army standard.
Color belts and slings, deliveries to commence in 10 days from date of award, army standard.
Knit drawers, deliveries to commence day after award. Samples required.
Black Silesia, deliveries to commence day after award. Samples required.
4-4 heavy unbleached muslin, deliveries to commence day after award. Samples required.
27 or 30-inch heavy drilling, deliveries to commence day after award. Samples required.
Brown holland, deliveries to commence day after award. Samples required.
Dark blue thread, No. 35, deliveries to commence day after award. Samples required.
3-4 or 6-4 dark blue flannel, deliveries to commence in 10 days from date of award, army standard.
Shelter tents, deliveries to commence in 10 days from date of award, army standard.
Samples of such articles as are required to be army standard can be seen at this office.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.
Bids from defaulting contractors and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement will not be considered.
Blank forms for proposals embracing the terms of the guarantee required in each bid can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.
The bids will state the number and quantity of each kind of article proposed to be delivered.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating on the envelope the particular article bid for.
HERMAN BIGGS,
Colonel Q. M. Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals, indorsed with the title of the work for which the same may be offered, the name of the person making it, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office untill 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Nov. 29, 1864, for the rebuilding and building of receiving-basins and culverts on and near the line of West-street, from Hoboken to Hammond-street, and for the paving of said part of West-street (exclusive of the space within and between the tracks) with trap-blocks, and repaving of parts of the intersecting streets, from Hoboken to Hammond-street, with cobble-stones.
Specifications and the form of agreement for the same, and other information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
Nov. 17, 1864. THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for baling army blankets until the 1st of May next, the contractor to furnish all materials necessary to bale the blankets in a satisfactory manner to this department.
The services to be performed in the buildings of this depot, the contractor to supply the machinery.
Further information can be obtained at this office.
Bidders will state the number of bales they can put up per week, and send with their proposals a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, stating that if a contract is awarded to the bidder, they will enter into bonds for the faithful performance of the work.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Baling Blankets," and addressed to
Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until 12 M. of the 25th inst., for one hundred ambulances, Wheeling pattern, specification of which can be seen at this office. Bids will be received for the whole number or any portion of it, and parties offering are requested to state the length of time required to complete the number they bid for.
Payment to be made in such funds as are provided by the United States.
The right is reserved of rejecting all proposals not deemed advantageous.
Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Ambulances," and addressed to
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brvt. Brig.-Gen. A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.
PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 2d day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education with Books, Stationery, and other articles required for the use of said Schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st of January, 1865. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.
TIMOTHY BRENNAN, SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, JOHN N. HAYWARD, JOHN A. McLAUGHLIN, JAMES W. FARR, } Committee on Supplies.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, Nov. 29, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.,
For furnishing fifteen hundred (1,500) cast-iron lamp-posts for the City of New-York.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Nov. 18, 1864.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, BEDDING, LOOKING-GLASSES, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 280 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suite-

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THE ARMY AND NAVY.

15,000 SUBSTITUTES WANTED
FOR THE ARMY,
IN PLACE OF THE FOLLOWING CLASSES OF CITIZENS:

FIRST—For citizens enrolled and liable to draft.

SECOND—For citizens not liable to draft, because of unfitness, or non-liability from age or other causes.

TO SUBSTITUTES.

The following advantages are offered for the enlistment of Substitutes:

BOUNTY, DEPOSITED BY PERSONS REQUIRING SUBSTITUTES, CASH DOWN,

For One Year	$200
For Two Years	400
For Three Years	600

PREMIUM, CASH DOWN.

For One Year Man	$2
For Two Years' Man	3
For Three Years' Man	5

TO THOSE DESIRING SUBSTITUTES.

Inasmuch as the authority exists for the enlistment of Substitutes for such persons as may desire to be relieved from any apprehensions of a future Draft, as also for such citizens as are not liable to Draft, because of unfitness or non-liability from age or other causes, THE COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE have resolved in addition to their business of raising Recruits, to enlist such substitutes as may be desired.

Those desiring Substitutes may deposit with the Committee the whole of either of the following sums:

For One Year	$224
For Two Years	436
For Three Years	654

No portion of the money paid for Substitutes will be paid from the County funds.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor, Com. on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
Rooms of Committee on Volunteering, City Hall Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st. Nov. 1, 1864.

SUBSTITUTES.
WARD, HOGAN & CO.,
No. 8 Sands-st., Brooklyn,
FURNISH SUBSTITUTES AT SHORT NOTICE,
FOR $200
in addition to the $300 bounty
Paid by Kings County.
Principals are invited to
LEAVE THEIR ORDERS.

SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED.
$600 will procure a substitute for three years in any district in this State, by applying to C. L. Morse & Co., No. 185 6th-av., or No. 1,301 Broadway, near 35th-st.
C. L. MORSE & CO.

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL OF THE SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 185 6TH-AV.
THE CITIZENS OF THE NINTH, FIFTEENTH and Sixteenth Wards, comprising the Sixth Congressional District, New-York, are hereby notified that the enrollment lists of this District are open, as heretofore, to the inspection of citizens who desire to correct them, or claim exemption therefrom on account of overage, alienage, non-residence or physical disability. By order of the Board of Enrollment.
CHAS. R. COSTER, Provost-Marshal.
SAM'L GLOVER, Commissioner.
ALF'D LOOMIS, Surgeon.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.
ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

GENTLEMEN WHO ARE DESIROUS OF availing themselves of the provisions in the Conscription Law which allows them to furnish a substitute in advance of the draft, and thereby are exempted from liability to military duty, are requested to register their names and be immediately supplied with substitutes, at the office of the Merchants', Bankers' and General Substitute and Recruiting Agency, No. 428 Broadway.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

ORDNANCE AND NAVY AGENTS' vouchers purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st.,
New-York.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—THE WIVES OR widowed mothers of prisoners of war can receive their back pay, by calling on, or addressing with letters, BROWN & SHELDON, No. 2 Park-place.

SUBSTITUTE NAVY PAPERS (THREE years) for sale. Apply to J. S. SWAN, 47 Ferry-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., household furniture, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suites in crimson reps and black and crimson brocade, washstands, bedsteads, bureaus, rosewood marble top centre-tables, and other furniture. Also China, crockery and glass ware. Also carved rosewood seven-octave piano, made by Hews, of Boston; beautiful tone and finish; took the premium at the World's Fair, and cost $1,000. Also a rosewood six-octave piano, in fine order.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE
Of valuable property on Spring-st. and St. Mark's-place. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 25th, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, N. Y., by order of the Supreme Court, under the Direction of JOSEPH J. MARRIN, Esq., Referee:
SPRING-STREET.—The lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, together with alley privileges, known as No. 207 Spring-st., between Sullivan and McDougal sts.
EIGHTH-STREET.—The three-story brick house and lot on the north side of 8th-st. (St. Mark's-place), 120 feet west of 2d-av. Lot 26x112.10. Maps at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st. B. ROBINSON, Esq. Pl'ffs Att'y.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.
DAMAGED WHEAT AT AUCTION.
Will be sold at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 25, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at Naylor's storehouse, No. 17 Albany-st., (for account of whom it may concern,) 2,500 bushels of Wheat, damaged by fresh water. Sale positive. Terms cash.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHANDELIERS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 25, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at the residence on Classen-av., between Fulton and Gates avs., Brooklyn, all the furniture, &c., of said house, viz: Mahogany sofas, side and easy chairs in haircloth, marble-top tables, bedsteads, dressing bureas, washstands, enameled bedroom suite, paillasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, blankets, oak extension table, lounges, dining chairs, gas chandeliers and brackets, window shades, china and glass ware, velvet and brussels carpets, oil cloths, &c.
Also the kitchen utensils.
Catalogues on the morning of sale.
Fulton-av. cars, from Fulton ferry, run close to the house.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 93 Liberty-st., a four-seat park phaeton, in fine order and but little used.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., New-York, July 27, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

STABLE WANTED.—WANTED A PRIVATE stable, or stalls for two horses, with room for coupe and wagon; convenient to 19th-st. and Lexington-av. or 3d-av. Address, stating particulars, rent, &c., to R. H. W., No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking........Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis........Saturday, Dec. 3.
ERIN—Grace........Saturday, Dec. 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $125 in currency; Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage........65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Dec. 24.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Dec. 31.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Jan. 7.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Jan. 14.

At 3 o'clock, P. M.
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.
FREIGHT—Measurement goods 40 cents per cubic foot; weight goods 1 cent per pound; dry barrels, $1 75 each.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON........3,204 tons........900-horse power
LAFAYETTE........3,204 tons........900-horse power
EUGENIE........(Afloat)........900-horse power
FRANCE........(Building)........900-horse power
NAPOLEON III........(Building)........1,100-horse power
Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON........WEDNESDAY........Dec. 7.
LAFAYETTE........WEDNESDAY........Jan. 4.
First Cabin, (including table wine)........$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)........$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, MONDAY, Jan. 2.
Passage money to Nassau........$45
Passage money to Havana........50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 72 Broadway.
Forward
PACKAGES, VALUABLES AND MONEY,
to any part of
EUROPE,
By steamer every week.
DRAFTS on Europe in sums to suit.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.
The first-class side-wheel steamship CHAMPION, DAVID WILSON, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.
For freight or passage, at reduced rates, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B. The ARIEL, RUSSELL, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class United States Mail Steamship
FUNG SHUEY,
Capt. J. B. HILDRETHS,
Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 3 P. M.
No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, with excellent accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow on SATURDAY, Dec. 3.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON........SATURDAY........Nov. 26
ETNA........SATURDAY........Dec. 3
CITY OF EDINBURGH........SATURDAY........Dec. 10
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:
Dec. 3........NORTH STAR........JONES.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Dec. 13........COSTA RICA........TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
Dec. 23........OCEAN QUEEN........SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, via NICARAGUA, at greatly reduced rates this trip. THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch, on MONDAY, Dec. 19, at noon, from Pier No. 29, North River, the elegant steamship GOLDEN RULE, Capt. D. S. BABCOCK.
First Cabin, Saloon, and Deck Rooms, $325; First Cabin, Between Deck Rooms, $300; Second Cabin, open berth, $225; Third Cabin, forward berth, $125. Children 5 to 12 years, one-half rates; Children under 6 years, one quarter rates. Fifty pounds baggage free; extra baggage 10 cents a pound.
This is the shortest route to San Francisco, by 750 miles. There is no charge for meals on the Transit, and it is the only line offering these greatly reduced rates.
For passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
After this date, the regular opposition sailing day will be the 20th of every month.

FOR HAVANA—THE UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
EAGLE,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE NIGHT OF THE 22D, A LARGE BAY MARE and HARNESS; long main, with star in forehead, and white hind foot. Any one finding the same and returning him to No. 156 Hammond-st., to Mr. MABIE, will be liberally rewarded.

STOLEN OR STRAYED AWAY—A BLACK and tan terrier dog; he was a beautiful animal; answers to the name of DICK. A reward of $5 will be paid if left with Mr. Van Vleck, farmer. MARK BURNS, Todt Hill.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.) On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st.:
7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9.30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers-st. for Albany and Troy, and places North and West: 6:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5:30, 10:40 P. M. The 5:30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Mensey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE, VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also the Shore Line to New-London. Freight taken all day on wharf.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
LINEN SHEETING, PILLOW LINENS,
BLANKETS, TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS,
FLANNELS,
TOWELS, TABLE CLOTHS,
COTTON SHEETING,
WHITE GOODS, DOMESTIC MUSLINS,
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
QUILTS, CANTON FLANNELS,
&c., &c.,
AT RETAIL FOR LOW PRICES,
PATON & CO.,
NO. 341 BROADWAY.

PATON & CO.,
NO. 341 BROADWAY,
Are now offering in their RETAIL DEPARTMENT their large and finely assorted stock of
CURTAIN MATERIAL,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
AND
LACE CURTAINS,
all of which they are selling at the lowest market price.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
REDUCED PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
369 BROADWAY,
Are now offering their SPLENDID STOCK of Goods at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, and invite parties furnishing Houses to an examination of the same.
A LARGE STOCK OF
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer.
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

LACE CURTAINS
AT LESS THAN COST PRICES.
PATON & CO.,
NO. 341 BROADWAY.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—KID, CLOTH and fleecy-line in great variety. Also, Ladies' and Misses' Merino Vests and Drawers, Winter Hosiery, Mittens, Leggins, Hoods, Sontags, Scarfs, Saxons, Yarn, &c., &c., at low prices. N. B.—Ladies' Undressed Kids, at ELGER'S cheap store, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN cloaks and dress ornaments, just received from Paris. Also, wide belting and buckles, velvet ribbons and trimming ribbons, black lace, Shetland and barege veils. N. B.—French corsets at reduced prices. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at twelve o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, October 20, 1864.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The Winter Term of this institution will commence Nov. 28. A full collegiate course; the best masters in music and modern languages, and Dr. Dio Lewis' system of gymnastics are some of its attractions. For admission or circular, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st. Winter Term commences Nov. 28.
Dr. & Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English school for young ladies and children, No. 12 Union-square, on 4th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Miss Kennedy is prepared to receive a very limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils. They will be under her own constant supervision, have a pleasant home, unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the French language, which is the language of the house, and will receive a complete course of English instruction.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—FOR TEN years past the best-sustained boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State; brick buildings; fifteen Professors and Teachers; $107 pays for remaining two-thirds of academic year; Winter term Dec. 8. Address for catalogues or rooms, JOSEPH E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y. Thorough Commercial College course for $25.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—A SENIOR class will be organized at once. Students entering at or before Jan. 1, 1865, who have studied law elsewhere for one year, may be graduated in June, 1865, and are entitled to admission to the Bar. Lectures at 4 P. M. For information, apply at the New-York University, to JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Head of Law Faculty.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—REV. N. G. SPALDING, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Winter Term of this first-class institution for both sexes opens Dec. 14. For circulars address the Principal.

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE—No. 59 West 14th-st. Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB. Health and amusement for all ages and both sexes. Ladies' classes, 10½ A. M. Misses and Masters, 3½ P. M. Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. $200 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—$56 in advance pays board and com. English 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 5, (both sexes.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

A COMPLETE BUSINESS EDUCATION, qualifying young men for the counting-house; also, foreigners taught the English language by American teachers. PAINE'S Mercantile College, Nos. 62 Bowery and 283 Fulton-st.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO RECEIVE into her private family two little girls, of from 8 to 12 years of age, for board and instruction; unexceptionable reference given; terms moderate. Address Miss E. M., Station G.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boy's, No. 65 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th-st.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th st., will reopen Sept 21.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as governess in a private family, or as teacher in a female seminary; situation as governess preferred. She is well qualified to give instruction in the English branches, and to teach the elements of the French and German languages. Address Box No. 323 Troy, N. Y.

A GRADUATE OF A N. E. COLLEGE—a teacher of large experience—desires a situation to teach in a school, or as a private tutor; best of references given. Address W. C. C., Station D, Bible House.

MILLINERY.

M. T. HIGGINS'
MAMMOTH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT
AND
NEW BONNET ROOM,
NEW BONNET ROOM,
NEW BONNET ROOM,
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.
No. 126 SIXTH-AV. (two doors from 10th-st.)
ELEGANT VELVET BONNETS FOR 10 DOLLARS.
ELEGANT VELVET BONNETS FOR 12 DOLLARS.
ELEGANT VELVET BONNETS FOR 15 DOLLARS.
ELEGANT VELVET BONNETS FOR 20 DOLLARS.
ELEGANT VELVET BONNETS FOR 25 DOLLARS.
LAVENDER ROYAL VELVET BONNETS.
LAVENDER ROYAL VELVET BONNETS.
We call especial attention to these, of which we have sold a large number. They are elegant in the extreme, and well deserve the attention of ladies who desire something exquisite.

HIGGINS' ORIGIN OF THE BONNET.

As Love through Olympus was tripping one day,
He stole to where Ceres unconsciously lay,
And robbing her sheaf of its choicest gems,
He tastefully plaited their golden stems:
Then borrowing from Flora the prettiest flowers,
Just such as she bears in her sunniest hours;
He wove them with skill through the glittering corn,
Having previously bathed them in dews of the morn;
Over all them he cast a light gossmer cloud,
Their beauties to heighten and not to enshroud;
"And now to complete it," he joyously sings,
"A piece from the Rainbow I'll have for the strings."
'Twas done. He flew quickly to Venus's bed,
And placed his bright work on her beautiful head,
So lovely she looked, all the gods stood amazed;
Some smiled, some envied, but all of them praised,
Then Jove, summoning Mercury swift to his side,
"Come, name me this head-dress," he playfully cried,
Puzzled Mercury paused, then placed his hands on it,
Saying: "By Jupiter's mandate, I call thee a Bonnet.
Thus was it that Olympus first witnessed the birth
Of the loveliest gift e'er bestowed upon earth.
Bonnets since then have become quite a passion,
Been remodeled and changed by capricious Fashion;
Through all their varieties one leads the way,
'Tis Higgins of this city for style and display;
A splendid assortment is always on view
At his Mammoth Establishment, Sixth-avenue,
On the number 'tis well your attention to fix,
Bear well then in mind, it is One-Twenty-Six.

CHILDREN'S TRIMMED JOCKEYS and TURBANS.
CHILDREN'S TRIMMED JOCKEYS and TURBANS.
CHILDREN'S TRIMMED JOCKEYS and TURBANS.
NEW STYLES JUST MADE UP.
THE LARGEST VARIETY IN THE CITY.
ALL SIZES, SHAPES AND STYLES,
FROM FIVE DOLLARS EACH UPWARD.
Parents and guardians
Examine our immense stock
Before purchasing elsewhere.
M. T. HIGGINS'
MAMMOTH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 126 6th-av., two doors from 10th-st.
The cars from the Astor House and Canal-st. pass the doors. Tell the conductor to let you out at 10th-st.

ALL THIS WEEK—GREAT REDUCTION IN prices. The entire stock of Fall and Winter MILLINERY will be sold regardless of cost of importation. Also Jockey and Turban HATS, at SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED, EITHER SPECIAL OR ACTIVE—To a party having $20,000 to $25,000 in ready means to invest on January 1, 1865, an excellent opportunity is offered in an established cash wholesale business, which is now conducted by two partners; is paying a handsome profit and can be largely increased with this additional capital; the best of references given and required. Address giving real name, INVESTMENT, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. FRIDAY.
FOURTH TIME HERE,
THE SCHOOL OF REFORM.
SATURDAY—139th night of ROSEDALE.
Mrs. Inchbald's Comedy of
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.
This charming play, revised and altered for the present stage, is in preparation, and will be presented MONDAY NEXT.
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY, by Mr. D. Boucicault, is in preparation.
Doors open at 7¼; overture at 7¾.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½.
GRAND THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL.
THURSDAY, AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
The Great Comedian,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
in his DOUBLE TRIUMPHS
DR. OLLAPOD and SOLON SHINGLE,
sought after and applauded
BY OVERWHELMING AUDIENCES,
as
THE TWIN "SENSATIONS" OF THE TOWN.
Third night of Coleman's comedy,
THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
Mr. J. E. OWENS........as........Dr. OLLAPOD.
"Thank you, good Sir; I owe you one!"
75TH NIGHT OF THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
SOLON SHINGLE........MR. JOHN E. OWENS.
"Why, how do you do?"
Seats secured six days in advance.

ARTEMUS WARD!
DODWORTH HALL,
NO. 806 BROADWAY.
ARTEMUS WARD AMONG THE MORMONS.
A PICTORIAL RIDE
from San Francisco, through California, over the Sierra Nevada to Salt Lake City.
ARTEMUS WARD!
ARTEMUS WARD!
has introduced many fresh illustrations of Mormon life, and much that is interesting in the journey to Utah.
N. B.—Photographs of the BELLES OF SALT LAKE CITY are on exhibition in front of the Hall.
The journey commences precisely at 8. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. The central chairs are the best seats; and the office for securing them is open from 8 till 4 o'clock.

BARNUM'S GREAT AMERICAN MUSEUM.
EVACUATION DAY!
EXTRA PERFORMANCES WILL BE GIVEN!
THE TALLEST, SHORTEST AND FATTEST
SPECIMENS OF HUMANITY EVER SEEN.
THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS,
WEIGHING
ONE TON! 2,000 POUNDS! ONE TON!
THREE GIANTS 24 FEET HIGH.
COL. GOSHEN, MONS. JOSEPH and ANNA SWAN.
IN LIVING CONTRAST MAY BE SEEN
2 DWARFS WEIGHING 17 LBS. EACH.
☞ Imported expressly to please CHILDREN AND FAMILIES during HOLIDAY SEASON, a large collection of FRENCH MOVING AUTOMATONS and MECHANICAL REPRESENTATIONS OF ANIMATED NATURE.
MORNING, AT 11,
A DAY AT AN INN,
Characters by Master J. Chatterson, Mr. Anderson, Hunter, and Miss Addie Le Brun.
O-KE-NA-WA-KAS TRIBE OF INDIANS,
REPRESENTING THEIR HABITS, CUSTOMS, WAR DANCES, SCALPING SCENE, &c., &c.,
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
AFTERNOON,
LINDA OF CHAMOUNIX.
Mrs. J. J. Prior, France, Jamison, Misses Kook, Cleaver, Messrs. Levick, Hadaway, Jamison, Mestayer, Delmon, Grace, Bridgman, Porter, &c., &c., appear.
EVENING,
WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.
TONY DENIER........in........PAS POLICHINELLE
MOVING WAX FIGURES, ALBINO BOY, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LIVING CAPIBARA, OTTERS, KANGAROOS, LEARNED SEAL, and a MENAGERIE of 50 other LIVING ANIMALS, not to be seen in any other collection. Admission, 30 cts; Children under 10, 15 cts.

WINTER GARDEN.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
WINTER GARDEN, Nov. 25, 1864.
Mr. Stuart has pleasure in announcing that, owing to the generous zeal and untiring devotion of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
a performance will be given at this theatre on
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 25,
(Mr. J. S. Clarke having kindly ceded this evening for the occasion) for the benefit of the fund to raise a statue to Shakspeare in the Central Park, being the second benefit given for this object at the Winter Garden. The evening will be made memorable by the appearance in the same piece of the three sons of the great Booth.
JUNIUS BRUTUS,
EDWIN
AND
JOHN WILKES,
—Filii patri digno digniores.
who have come forward with cheerful alacrity to do honor to the immortal bard, from whose works the genius of their father caught its inspiration, and of many of whose greatest creations he was the best and noblest illustrator the stage has ever seen.
The play selected for the occasion is the tragedy of
JULIUS CÆSAR.
JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH
Appearing as
CASSIUS.
EDWIN BOOTH
as
BRUTUS.
and
JOHN WILKES BOOTH
as
MARC ANTHONY.
Julius Cæsar (first appearance)........Mr. E. Varrey
Casca (first appearance)........Mr. Charles Kemble Mason
Octavius Cæsar........Mr. C. Walcott, Jr.
Trebonius........Mr. C. R. Chester
Decius........Mr. J. W. Burgess
Metellus........Mr. T. S. Cline
Lucius........Miss Fanny Prestige
First Plebeian........Mr. E. Eberle
Second Plebeian........Mr. V. S. Fawcett
Portia........Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
Calphurnia........Mrs. C. Walcot, Jr.
The piece will be presented under the stage direction of Mr. J. G Hanley. The proceeds will be handed to the Treasurer of the Shakespeare Statue Fund. The doors will be open at 7¼ and the performance will commence at 8 o'clock.
The prices of admission to Dress Circle and Parquette will be $1 50. To the Family Circle, which has been recently handsomely fitted up, $1. A few extra orchestra chairs have been added, which will be disposed of at the Box Office this morning, $5 each. Mr. Stuart trusts that those who have paid or may pay a large price for seats, will remember that in addition to the value they receive in intellectual enjoyment, they are contributing to a great national work, and not to the personal advantage of any individual.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
SATURDAY, Nov. 26,
OPENING NIGHT
of the engagement of
EDWIN BOOTH.
Mr. Stuart begs to announce that on Saturday evening, 26th, Mr. Edwin Booth will make his first regular appearance this season in the play of
HAMLET
The piece will be placed on the stage under the immediate direction of Mr. Booth, by Mr. J. G Hamly, Stage Manager, in a style, it is hoped, combining splendor of production with strict historical correctness. The play has been in active preparation for the last three months, and no expense or effort has been spared in the endeavor by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources, and by the fidelity, appropriateness and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion, to carry out the spirit of the play into the most minute details, and thus advance the Drama as a branch of national literature and art.
The scenery, music, costumes, properties, and machinery will be entirely new, and to give a perfect completeness to the cast engagements have been made with
MRS. J. W. WALLACK, JR.,
one of the most gifted actresses who ever graced the stage.
MR. EDWIN VERREY,
MR. CHARLES KEMBLE MASON,
and the eminent comedian,
MR. THOMAS PLACIDE
All of whom will make their first regular appearance for many years on the New-York stage, on this occasion.
Seats may now be secured for Saturday and every evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager........WM. WHEATLEY.
BEGINS AT 7¾—CONCLUDES AT 10¾.
FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 25.
MOST UNDOUBTED SUCCESS
of the celebrated Drama of the
CORSICAN BROTHERS,
produced after
VAST OUTLAY AND ELABORATE PREPARATION IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
FABIAN DEI FRANCHI, } Twin brothers of Corsica } WM. WHEATLEY.
LOUIS DEI FRANCHI,
Fifth appearance in this city (after an absence of six years) of
MR. CHARLES POPE.
The cast, in addition, will embrace the names of Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, Geo. Becks, J. Nunan, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, E. Barry, H. Danvers, &c., &c., &c.; Mrs. Farren, Miss J. Freeman, Mrs. Skerrett, Miss Burke, Mrs. Reeve, Miss Everett, &c., &c., &c.
In the second act a
GRAND MASQUERADE,
introducing the celebrated
MARTINETTI FAMILY.
MAD. LINA WINDEL AND A FULL CORPS DE BALLET,
under the direction of
MONS. GROSSI, MAITRE DE BALLET.
New Scenery by Hilliard, New Mechanical effects by Johnson and Burnett, New Costumes by Mons. Phillipe, New Appointments by Samuel Wallis, and Selected Music by the Orchestra, under the baton of H. B. Dodworth.
The highly-wrought developments and extraordinary effects of this absorbing drama remain unapproached by any other production. Nothing can exceed the wonder and intensity of a powerfully excited audience in witnessing its romantic situations and magical tableaux, aided as they are by peculiar and complicated machinery. The incidents of the first act in Corsica and of the second act in Paris are supposed to occur at the same time. Third act, the Forest of Fontainbleau.
NOTICE.—In consequence of previous arrangement, the CORSICAN BROTHERS
can be performed, at present, for
TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY,
terminating SATURDAY, Dec. 3.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
COMMENCES AT 7¾.
GENUINE AND DECIDED SUCCESS
of the new and original comic drama, entitled
MILKY WHITE,
now produced for the first time in America, with
NEW SCENERY AND A POWERFUL CAST,
including Mr. W. Holston, T. B. Berry, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., Miss Louisa Myers and Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, and which was received on its first representation with
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM.
Previous to the drama, the comedietta,
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7¾.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
No curtailment of programme at the Matinées, at which, by general request, seats can be reserved.
SECOND WEEK OF MR. HENRY COOKE'S DOG AND MONKEY ACTORS.
MR. ROBERT STICKNEY.
MISS EMMA STICKNEY, MR. S. P. STICKNEY.
THE NEW COMIC PANTOMIME.
THE ENTIRE MAMMOTH COMPANY.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

ARION SOCIETY.
CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS, No. 446 BROADWAY.
SATURDAY, Nov. 26.
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
Under the direction of WM. HARTMANN, and the kind assistance of
Messrs. CARL BERGMANN,
WILLIAM LOTTI,
H. MOLLENHAUER, and
C. DEMUTH.
Tickets $1. For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, Broadway, and Schuberth's, Spring-st.

ZENOBIA,
QUEEN OF PALMYRA.
THIS MAGNIFICENT STATUE,
BY
HARRIETT HOSMER,
is now on exhibition at the
FINE ART INSTITUTE,
DERBY GALLERIES,
No. 625 Broadway,
From 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Single admission 25 cents.
Package tickets, five for One Dollar.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 336 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, Long Island, N. Y.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director........MAX MARETZEK.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The performance, in consequence of its length, will COMMENCE AT HALF PAST SEVEN PRECISELY. Doors open at 6¾.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 25.
(EIGHTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.)
Will be presented, for the first time in America, Donizetti's master work, in five acts, entitled
DON SEBASTIAN, DON SEBASTIAN.
WHICH WILL BE PRODUCED IN THE MOST GORGEOUS STYLE, WITH ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, by Sig. H. W. CALYO.
NEW and BRILLIANT COSTUMES, by Sig. BRUSCHI and Mme. MACHI.
PROPERTIES by Sig. ABIATTI.
INCREASED CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
And the following most complete cast:
ZAIDA (the African)........CAROZZI ZUCCHI
SEBASTIAN (King of Portugal)........MASSIMILIANI
CAMOENS (the Poet)........BELLINI
GIOVANNI (Grand Inquisitor)........SUSINI
ABADIALOS (an Arab Chief)........LORINI
Ben Selim (Governor of Fez)........Muller
Don Antonio (brother of Sebastian)........Reichardt
Don Luigi (Ambassador of Spain)........Ximenes
Don Enrico (Sebastian's Lieutenant)........Lancioni
Conductor........Mr. CARL BERGMANN
The incidental Ballet will be executed by Mlle. ERNESTINE and Mlle. AURIOL.
SYNOPSIS OF THE SCENERY.
ACT I.—The Departure—Port of Lisbon.
ACT II.—Scene 1—Interior of a Moorish Habitation. Scene 2—Battle-field of Selim—Kebir.
ACT III.—Scene 1—Chamber of the Palace of Lisbon. Scene 2—The Funeral—Grand Square of Lisbon.
ACT IV.—Hall of the Inquisition.
ACT V.—Scene 1—Chamber of the Grand Inquisitor. Scene 2—The Tower by Moonlight.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE.
FAUST—FAUST—FAUST.
SATURDAY EVENING—GRAND OPERA IN BROOKLYN—POLIUTO.
ON MONDAY, NOV. 28,
DON SEBASTIAN. DON SEBASTIAN.
Seats may be secured for any of the above-named performances at the Academy; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at W. A. Pond & Co's, No. 547 Broadway; and at Root & Anthony's, cor. Nassau and Pine sts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA MATINEE.
Director........MAX MARETZEK.
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) NOV. 26, at ONE O'CLOCK
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
FAUST, FAUST, FAUST,
for positively the last time at a matinee.
Admission on this occasion to all parts of the house
ONE DOLLAR ONLY—NO RESERVED SEATS.
Tickets may now be had at the regular ticket-offices and at all the principal music-stores.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
Director........MAX MARETZEK.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, (7th opera night,)
POLIUTO, POLIUTO, POLIUTO,
with its incomparably great cast:
CAROZZI-ZUCCHI, in her unrivaled rôle of Paoline.
MASSIMILIANI, in his celebrated character of Poliutus.
BELLINI, in his great rôle of Severus.
The sale of secured seats commences this morning.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
THE SCARLET SPIRIT
STILL IN THE ASCENDENT!
STILL IN THE ASCENDENT!
HELLER
Is pre-eminently the
SOMATIC CONJUROR!
SOMATIC CONJUROR!
The representative of the art in the present century, believing in phenomenon being a part of the conjuror's craft, and not in noumena as having to do with it.
HELLER'S SOLOS ON THE PIANO-FORTE!
SEDGWICK'S SOLO ON THE CONCERTINA.
TWO MATINEES NEXT WEEK.
THANKSGIVING DAY, (Thursday,) Nov. 24, at 3 P. M.
SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 3 P. M.
IMMENSE PREPARATIONS.

HOPE CHAPEL. NO. 720 BROADWAY.
Last day but one of the
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON,
OR MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.
ALL THE WORLD IN A FOCUS.
SCENERY, STATUARY, FUN and PATHOS.
Splendid MATINEE on SATURDAY, at 3. Usual evening entertainment at 8 o'clock.
The recent addition of several hundred
NEW VIEWS,
enables the management to offer an entertainment ever attractive and replete with beauty and variety.
The grand Piano is from Cummings & Jennys, No. 726 Broadway. Tickets 25 cents. Children 15 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
Every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock.
SATURDAY, Nov. 26, 1864.
LE POUDRE AUX YEUX.
Comedy in two acts by MM. E. Labiche and E. Martin.
L'IMAGE, vaudeville in one act by Eugene Scribe.
Theatre office at No. 678 Broadway, (ground floor.)

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY
EXHIBITION,
NOW OPEN.
No. 625 BROADWAY.

THANKSGIVING DAY, 1864.
GRAND GALA FESTIVALS.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
BY THE WOODROFFES' BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWERS.
DISTRIBUTION OF PRESENTS.
SEE THE GLASS STEAM-ENGINES.

SKATING, SKATING.
Instruction and practice in the ART OF SKATING at the new Hall of Mr. HENRY GEBHARD'S GYMNASIUM, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., running through to Broadway, No. 937, the largest establishment for physical education of both sexes in this country. Circulars will be sent on application.

MUSEUM OPEN AND FREE.—MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, give written Charts of character daily, at No. 389 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

A BLESSING TO EVERY WOMAN.
The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful and infallible
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.
Price $3 and $5. Sold by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail in letter envelopes.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin st. Call, send, or write.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies that his scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, is the only one at once healthy and certain in all cases, however complicated. He is consulted with the strictest confidence.
DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 18 Ann-st.; also, at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE—IN CHANCERY.—It was clearly proved before Vice Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital physicians in London, that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—*See Times*, Jan. 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, which is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine ever discovered for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, New-York, Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE PILLS have been a Standard Remedy for over thirty years, and are the most effectual one ever known for all complaints peculiar to females. To all classes they are invaluable, inducing with certainty periodical regularity. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most eminent physicians in America.
Explicit directions, stating when they should not be used, with each box—the price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5, containing from fifty to sixty pills.
Pills sent by mail promptly, secure from observation, by remitting to the Proprietors. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
81 Cedar-st., New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.
Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions; address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS. 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

WIDE WORLD FAMED TRIESEMAR—Protected by Patent Seals and European Diplomas. Triesemar No. 1 invigorates shattered constitutions broken up by excess, intemperance, inordinate indulgences or delusive habits, which makes the young older. To be had from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., between Macdougal-st. and Cottage Buildings, New-York.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SON
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
Is admitted the best Piano-forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Charles Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

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No. 726 Broadway, New-York,
MANUFACTURERS OF PIANOFORTES.
Every variety of our instruments are constantly on hand, which we offer at prices defying all competition. Purchasers will find it to their interest to give us a call.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS PIANOS,
at reduced prices. Wholesale and retail.
HAINES BROTHERS,
No. 758 Broadway, up stairs.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. HORACE WATERS,
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THE CELEBRATED PIANOS OF J. & C. FISCHER, the most reliable pianos made, with the best modern improvements, wholesale and retail, at moderate prices, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 28th-st., near 9th-av.

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IMPROVED IRON FRAMES SQUARE PIANOS at REDUCED cash prices.
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WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SOPRANO, a situation in a church choir; Episcopal preferred; can read any music. Address F. A., Station G.

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BERG & CO.'S CELEBRATED PATENT CIGARETTOS.
Wholesale depot at
GAIL, AX & KUCHLER'S,
Nos. 173 and 175 Water-st., New-York.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Considerable Rain—Comfortable Situation of the Army—Probable Successful Close of the Siege—Return of Gen. Butler—Heavy Cannonading along His Lines—Good Clothing and Substantial Comforts—A Scout.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS, DESERTED HOUSE, VA., Sunday, Nov. 20, 1864.

A settled and almost ceaseless rain has set in, completely damping any idea of a move. The weather is also quite cold, and the men are now enjoying the fruits of their labors in building and fashioning the neat and comfortable huts and snuggeries that the past few weeks has called into existence. Cosily sitting down before their glowing fire-places, they laugh at the inclemency of the season, and only dread the recurrence of their approaching tour of picket or guard duty.

It is in such weather as the present that the wisdom of building the corduroyed roads exhibit itself. Despite the soaking soil, heavy wagons, still heavier loaded down, pass to and fro as easily as though upon macadamized thoroughfares. Rougher, it is true, but quite as serviceable in the end as their more pretentious progenitors, those roads of logs and brush, answer their present purpose just as well as if more money and valuable time had been spent upon their construction.

Naturally enough, the continual pelting of rain drops, has the tendency to repress any belligerent feelings on the part of the pickets. Therefore very little firing has occurred along our lines the past forty-eight hours. A great deal of talk has been made about the supposed intention of the enemy to attack our lines, where, I am not going to tell. But ample preparations were, of course, made, and in case they had attacked us their reception would have been quite warm if not decisive. My own impression, however, is that no such good luck attends us, for LEE will never risk his valuable but fast disappearing soldiers against our strong, and I may say impregnable, line of works.

This seige, however, is fast drawing to a close, and as I stated in my last letter, every reason exists for a belief that our victorious arms will soon be in speedy possession of "The Cockade of the South." What those reasons are, you must leave to time and future events to explain, but I do not think that I am even treading upon the edge of that terrible piece of tapestry, the "Contraband Carpet," when I give your readers the above desirable and gratifying intelligence. No one is more careful than myself in the selection of news for my readers, and I have frequently been in the possession of stirring items when my own good sense and prudence forbade my giving them to the public. But when I find that the fast gathering tides of events are speedily bringing up the flood of success, I think that my duties as a journalist oblige me to predict, in a cursory way, any great victory that may loom up in prospective. I do so now, with pleasure, and calmly wait the fulfillment of my prophecy.

Gen. BUTLER yesterday signalized his return by a furious cannonade along his lines, and I doubt not that the "Johnnies" on his immediate front, fully recognize the fact that "Brother BEN" is around. I understand that the enemy were rejoicing over the fact that the General had been ordered to New-York, and that his return to the Army of the James was uncertain and indefinite. Their chagrin at his sudden return must be poignant.

The reason of the bombardment on our right was two fold; the first was doubtless to let the enemy know that the Yankees were still "slashing about," and had not *all* gone to the coast; and the other was because a rumor was entertained that a partial, if not permanent, evacuation by the enemy was going on. This latter intelligence, I think, no doubt proved fallacious, although such a procedure would exhibit considerable good sense upon the part of the rebels, although no one at present gives them much credit for any such qualities.

Of late, and previous to the arrival of the present "wet time," the army has undergone a complete system of drill, review and inspection. The raw hands to the work are fast becoming "passed apprentices," and the different organizations are rapidly assuming their wonted neat and admirable appearance. Good and substantial uniforms have been issued. New and improved accoutrements and arms have been placed in the willing hands of the volunteers. Strong tents and warm blankets and overcoats, with serviceable shoes, underclothing and other necessaries for comfort, can be found in abundance. Altogether the "armies operating against Richmond" never presented a finer or more soldier-like appearance than at present. Plenty of rations, and of a good quality, tend still more to the comfort and good-nature of the army. Feed a man well and he will fight well, and forget how to grumble, which latter performance is a soldier's peculiar prerogative, however, so no one presumes to interfere with his rights in that respect. I have heard men growl because the army did not move, and then find fault because it did move. Others will grumble at the tardiness of the paymaster, and when he does come, some one will kick up the d—'s own row when he finds that his sutler is completely sold out. He goes about savagely, "gingling"—I beg pardon, crumpling—his money, and makes himself miserable after his own admirable fashion.

Soldiering brings out the latent disposition of any man. If he is naturally lazy, as a soldier he becomes the very embodiment of a sluggard. Should ambition be his forte, you can see the evidence of its existence in the rapidity of his promotion, or the eagerness he displays in volunteering for dangerous duty. I know of a sergeant who has been out for two successive nights, in all the rain and mud, cautiously slipping about outside our lines in search of information regarding the movements of the enemy. He is now sleeping in preparation for another night's attempt. The risk and danger of the task attracts him, and the hope of promotion impels him to the execution of his dangerous duty. To see this gallant and hazardous young man calmly prepare himself for his foray outside of our lines, is quite interesting. He takes no documents, and would doubtless humbug the enemy if he should be captured. His name, of course, must remain untold, as it might do harm. Very many of these adventurous spirits are to be found whenever occasion calls for their use. How many heroic and daring deeds of personal adventure are hourly occurring! Like the acts of true charity, these episodes are unknown, and are consummated without the hope of their being emblazoned to the world. The machinery of our army is vastly similar to that of the mimic stage. A great many artistic hands contribute to produce the beautiful illusions that nightly delight your New-York audiences, whose humble names are unknown to the great public, who perforce bestow their approbation upon the leading hero or distinguished villain of the piece, for successes for which they can claim no credit.

Large numbers of rebel deserters continue to come in, and I am fairly wearied of listening to their accounts of suffering, privation and harsh treatment. I saw to-day an officer, who having served out his term of service, and declining to bear arms any longer, was conscripted and compelled to serve as a private in his old regiment. Not acting exactly as his superior officer liked, he was tried by court-martial and came near being shot. His sentence was, however, commuted to being reduced to the ranks and degraded. Afterward reconscripted. The news of Mr. LINCOLN's election decided him to desert, and a chance of coming over to our advanced lines after a paper, afforded him the opportunity. He goes North in search of employment, having been a merchant in Georgia, he is acquainted with some of our leading firms.

He represents the people as becoming disheartened and anxious for peace. They are willing to let the negroes go and sue for a restoration of our good old Government. Nothing but the iron hand of despotic rule now held over them by their rulers, prevent a more general exhibition of this sentiment.

GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

Arrest of an Ohio Editor—His Own Account Of It.

From the Hamilton (Ohio) True Telegraph, Nov. 17.

On Monday last we were arrested on a capias issued from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, by SAMUEL THOMAS and DAVID CONOVER, Deputy United States Marshals. The writ set forth that we had been indicted for treason. Anticipating the arrest, and knowing the indictment was regular, we accompanied the officers to the train, without mentioning the circumstance to any one. We pursued this quiet course for two reasons: The public mind is sensitive upon the subject of arbitrary arrests, and, without being correctly informed as to the true character of ours, there might have been unnecessary trouble.

But notwithstanding the attempt to keep the matter quiet, we learn there was some feeling manifested. This was all wrong. The arrest was pursuant to law, and by due process. This is all that true and law-abiding Democrats should ask, and to which they should be ever ready to yield cheerful obedience. If we have been guilty of offence against the country's laws, it is just that we should be punished. We think we are not guilty. * * * What may be the end of this affair we know not, but this one thing is sure: come what punishment may, nor jot nor tittle will we abate of the opinions set forth in the article which seems to form the principal count in the indictment.

THE LAKE ERIE PIRATES.

The Case of Capt. Bell.

From the Toronto Globe, Nov. 23.

Yesterday morning Capt. Bell, arrested by Detective Lambert, in Guelph, on Saturday last, on suspicion of being one of the Lake Erie pirates, was brought up for a preliminary trial in the Police Court. The Police Magistrate being absent through illness, Aldermen Vance and Baxter presided.

The prisoner is a man of about 28 or 30 years of age, is about 5 feet 10 inches in height, and has a very respectable appearance.

Mr. M. C. Cameron, Q. C., appeared for the prisoner, while Mr. Stephen Richards, Q. C., appeared for the Crown, the County Attorney, Mr. McNab, being absent through illness.

Before calling on the case, it was discovered that the warrant under which the accused had been arrested had not been legally issued, and that consequently he could not be tried thereon. Learning on Monday that the warrant was bad, Mr. M. C. CAMERON had applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the Court of Queen's Bench, and the writ was issued, returnable at noon on Tuesday. Before any proceedings were taken in the Police Court, Mr. CAMERON informed the Court that it would be quite useless for them to proceed with the case there, as it came up for argument on the writ of *habeas corpus* in the Court of Queen's Bench at twelve o'clock, and that it would be as well to await the issue of that argument before proceeding in the minor Court.

Their Worships agreed with Mr. Cameron, but at the same time, knowing that the warrant was not good, another one was issued in the proper form, and the prisoner was re-arrested by the authority contained therein. This warrant was issued on the information of a woman who was on board of the steamer *Island Queen* at the time the pirates took possession of her, and she was quite positive that the prisoner was one of the party. She could not, however, identify him as Capt. Bell, and therefore the warrant was issued against him as D. G. Burley, *alias* Capt. Bell. It charged him with having taken part in the attack on the *Island Queen*, and with having attempted to murder the engineer thereof.

At 12 o'clock the prisoner was taken to the Court of Queen's Bench by Gov. Allen, in answer to the writ of habeas corpus. There were on the bench their lordships Chief Justice Draper, Justice Hagarty and Justice Morrison.

Mr. Richards and Mr. R. A. Harrison, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. M. C. Cameron appeared for the prisoners.

The proceedings commenced by Mr. Richards asking that the order might be so amended as to take in the second warrant issued. Their lordships agreed, and the order was amended accordingly. The amended order and the other papers in the case were then put in and read.

Mr. M. C. Cameron then said that he moved for the discharge of the prisoner, on the ground that the warrant under which he had first been arrested was issued singly by a Justice of the Peace. No Justice of the Peace under the Ashburton Treaty had any authority to issue a warrant in a case like the present. It required a higher authority than that to commit a person to jail for such a crime as the prisoner was charged with.

The Chief Justice said he supposed it was the opinion of the court that the warrant was not good.

Mr. Cameron then said that so far as the second warrant was concerned, he held that it also was of no value, and he submitted that the prisoner could not be retained in custody under it. It contained the same charge as the first warrant, and he contended that the prisoner could not be arrested for the same offence twice. In each warrant the prisoner was charged with assaulting the engineer of the *Island Queen*, with intent to kill him, the only difference being that in the last warrant there were the words, "with malice aforethought," which were not contained in the first. He also submitted that no charge containing an intent to murder could be entertained where the party was alleged to be unknown.

The Chief Justice supposed that the argument of the learned counsel was that the prisoner was in Mr. Allen's hands illegally, the warrant under which he was held being bad.

Mr. Cameron said that was purely what he contended.

Mr. Richards said no notice had been given him as to the issuing of the order of habeas corpus.

Mr. Cameron said notice had been given to the committing magistrate, Alderman Sterling. The learned counsel then read an affidavit, in which it was stated that Mr. Sterling had been personally served with a notice.

Mr. Richards said they were not prepared to argue the case for the Crown, inasmuch as they had not had sufficient time to look up authorities. He would simply say that he could not see how their lordships could discharge the prisoner. He had been arrested by the warrant of a magistrate, and subsequently while still in the custody of the jailer he had been rearrested on a warrant issued by the Recorder. This warrant was addressed to all constables and peace officers in the United Counties of York and Peel, and had been acted on by Sergeant-Major Cummins, who, after arresting the prisoner, handed him over to the Governor of the jail, who now held him for that constable in virtue of his office as jailer of the City of Toronto. The warrant clearly authorized all peace officers in the United Counties of York and Peel to hold him prisoner.

Mr. Cameron contended that the warrant was illegal, and that therefore Mr. Allen could not retain the body of the prisoner.

Mr. Richards said that Mr. Cummins, as a peace officer, could hold the prisoner, and he had simply allowed Mr. Allen to keep possession of the prisoner for him.

The Chief Justice said he could not see the authority of the jailer for holding the man.

Mr. Richards repeated his argument that any peace officer could hold him under the warrant, and Mr. Allen simply held him for the peace officer who had arrested him.

The Chief Justice contended that Mr. Allen could not hold the man under any circumstances, as, in the first place, the first warrant was illegal, and, therefore, the arrest was illegal; under no such fancied power could the jailer hold him in custody. So far as the second warrant was concerned, it did not enter into the case at all.

Mr. Harrison said that the warrant was addressed to the peace officers of the Counties of York and Peel, and Mr. Allen, as jailer, was one of those officers, and, in his opinion, had power to keep possession of the prisoner.

After some further discussion, which was simply a repetition of the above, their lordships retired to consult, and, after an absence of about three-quarters of hour, they returned.

The Chief Justice then said that the court were of the opinion that Mr. Allen had no power to hold the prisoner, inasmuch as he had been arrested under a bad warrant. The prisoner must therefore be discharged.

Mr. Justice Hagarty gave his judgment, which was to the same effect.

The prisoner was accordingly declared discharged from custody. He, therefore, at once left the court-room in company with a few friends.

Just as he passed through the door Sergt.-Maj. CUMMINS laid his hand on him and rearrested him. He asked for what crime, when CUMMINS produced a warrant, in which he was charged with being one of the party who made an attack on and captured the steamer *Philo Parsons*, on the 16th of September last. He was also charged with taking from said steamer several articles belonging to persons employed on the boat.

BELL at first seemed inclined to doubt the authority of the warrant, and before submitting to the arrest consulted with his lawyer, Mr. CAMERON, who, after reading the warrant, advised him to go quietly with Sergt.-Maj. CUMMINS. He accordingly did so, and, leaving the building, he got into a cab and drove away with the police officer. He was taken at once before Mr. Recorder DUGGAN. In addition to the counsel mentioned above, Mr. BROWN, Assistant District Attorney of the State of Michigan, appeared on behalf of the United States Government. No examination was entered into. The case was simply adjourned till this morning, when it will be opened at ten o'clock.

Testimonial to Commodore John Rodgers.

Some time ago a most beautiful and valuable service of silver plate was presented to Commodore RODGERS of the United States Navy, by a few prominent gentlemen of this and other cities. No public record of the event has, however, yet been made, and we therefore submit the following interesting correspondence, simply prefacing it with a statement that the eminent officer thus honored is now about going to sea in the new ocean monitor *Dictator*. His future career will of course be anxiously watched by the nation, and the best wishes of innumerable personal friends will follow him, with the sincere hope that he may be destined to accomplish even greater triumphs than those achieved long since in the little *Weehawken*:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

To Commodore John Rodgers, United States Navy:

DEAR SIR,—The undersigned, in common with your fellow citizens generally, have been deeply impressed by a report of the admirable skill and gallantry displayed by yourself and the officers and men under your command, inspired by your guidance and example, in the management of the iron-clad *Weehawken*, during her first perilous and stormy cruise to her destination off Charleston, and appreciate fully your conduct of that severe and memorable conflict which, in the space of fifteen minutes and with the use of five decisive shots only, disabled and captured the rebel ram *Atlanta*, the most formidable armored vessel which our enemy has yet put afloat. Proud, therefore, of these triumphs, achieved by you in the adroit handling of a new instrument of naval warfare, we desire to present to you some tangible testimonial of our gratitude for, and admiration of the eminent services which have reflected signal honor, not only upon your own name, but upon the navy of your country. Be pleased, sir, to accept the accompanying service of plate and believe us with every sentiment of the highest respect and esteem,

Your sincere friends,

Charles Knapp, Penn.,	Zeno Secor, Jersey City, New-Jersey,
Alexander Swift, Ohio,	Chas. L. Frost, N. Y.,
Harrison Loring, Mass.,	C. H. Delamater, N. Y.,
George C. Bestor, Illinois,	Geo. W. Quintard, N. Y.,
George B. Stetson, Mass.,	James Gregory, N. Y.,
Joseph Colwell, N. Y.,	J. B. & W. W. Cornell, N.Y.
J. Ericsson, New-York,	

NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your very complimentary letter of the 1st inst., and of the beautiful service of plate which accompanied it.

In the assurance which they give that my fellow-citizens think I have performed my duty well, I receive the highest gratification it is possible for me to feel.

While the praise has fallen naturally, perhaps, upon the commander more amply than on others, I have ever found officers and men contributing to the cause we support as actively, as zealously, and as bravely as you or I could wish.

Chief Engineer JOHN FARON, who rose from a sick bed to join the *Tecumseh* in the attack upon the defences of Mobile, and who was lost when that vessel was sunk by a torpedo near Fort Morgan, aided nobly in making the voyage of the *Weehawken* a success. Without his aid and his courage, it is probable I should not have received your congratulations.

Against the *Atlanta* good tools did good work. The destructive energy of the 15-inch shot overcame all resistance to them; with a few blows crushed out all hope.

I merely used the instruments which cleverer men devised.

In employing those instruments to the best of my ability, I have met encomiums. Those marks of approbation with which you gentlemen have honored me, and the magnificent token which you have given, will animate me with satisfaction as long as I shall live. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN RODGERS.

To Messrs. Charles Knapp, Pennsylvania; Alexander Swift, Ohio; Harrison Loring, Geo. B. Stetson, Massachusetts; George C. Bestor, Illinois; Zeno Secor, Jersey City, N. J.; John Ericsson, Cornelius H. Delamater, George W. Quintard, Joseph Colwell, James Gregory, J. B. & W. W. Cornell, New-York.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Turf.

RACY SPORT ON THE UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND, YESTERDAY.

Appended is a summary of the different races which came off at the above course. There was a large attendance of visitors, who seemed to highly appreciate the sport of the day.

FIRST RACE—Match for $100, mile heats and repeat, to 150-pound wagons:

Owners named Lady Wallace	1	1
Owners named Lady Warrenton	2	2

Time—2:47¼, 2:46¾.

SECOND RACE—For $300 prize, mile heats, 3 in 5:

Corcoran (in harness)	3	2	1	1	1
Lady Nell (in harness)	1	1	2	2	2
Plumoer Boy (150-pound wagon)	5	0	5	4	4
Gipsy (100-pound wagon)	2	3	4	dra'n	
Miss Nancy (in harness)	4	0	4	3	3

Time—2:57¾, 2:58, 2:57½, 2:56½, 2:58¼.

THIRD RACE—Match, 3 in 5, mile heats, to skeleton wagons:

Owner named s. g. Mammom	2	1	0	1
Owner named g. g. Plover	1	2	0	2

Time—2:54¾, 2:55¾, 2:56, 2:58¾.

FOURTH RACE—Match for $200, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons:

Mr. Sammis named g. g	1	1	0	1
D. Pfifer named bl. g	2	2	0	2

Time—3:03½, 3:01½, 3:01½, 3:03.

Cricket and Base Ball.

There was a large gathering of the members of the different Base Ball and Cricket Associations of this city assembled on their respective grounds yesterday, to wind up the sport for the season of 1864. The day was delightful for the occasion, although the ground was heavy and slippery from the recent rains and nightly frosts. The season among the ballplayers has been one of unusual scope and prosperity, notwithstanding the absence of hundreds of our fellow-citizens who are absent in the field of battle. They, however, were not forgotten, yesterday, by their friends at home.

BULL.

Naval Intelligence.

THE CONVOY SQUADRON IN THE WEST INDIES.—The United States steamer *Neptune*, Commander J. P. SANFORD, sailed from Philadelphia on the 20th inst. for the West Indies, to convoy the California mail steamers through the passages to and from given points, which are not proper to state at this time. Commander SANFORD has been placed in command of the convoy squadron as "senior officer." The vessels will coal and recruit their supplies at Cape Haytien. The following is a list of the *Neptune's* officers: Commander, J. P. SANFORD; Lieutenant, T. F. Kane; Acting Master, C. S. Barney; Acting Assistant Paymaster, John F. Tarbell; Acting Assistant Surgeon, A. D. Tubbs; Acting Ensigns, C. H. Lester, W. G. Upton, C. Thomas; Master's Mates, C. C. Chamberlain, L. D. Rodocanachi, B. S. Reed, Geo. A. Woodbury; Acting First Assistant Engineer, G. Lyman; Acting Second Assistants, J. M. Flynn, J. Jordan, J. Q. Bloomsburg, R. M. Weir; Acting Third Assistants, C. O. Wood, C. L. Groves, G. B. Boggs; Gunner, John Wrau; Captain's Clerk, A. W. Belknap; Paymaster's Clerk, B. B. Reed.

THE NAVAL PRISONERS IN TEXAS.—Acting-Master HENRY W. WASHBURN, of New-London, Conn., who is now a prisoner of war at Camp Ford, near Tyler, Texas, states in a letter just received, that it is reported there that the navy prisoners will soon be exchanged. Mr. WASHBURN has been in the hands of the Confederates about two years—too long, he says, to be any way sanguine that he will soon be exchanged, and he has made up his mind to pass the winter at Camp Ford. There are, at the present time, two thousand five hundred prisoners at this camp. Lieut. P. H. LOWRY, of the *Sacramento*, has been invalided home from his vessel. He is said to be in a critical condition.

SAILING DAYS OF THE SUPPLY STEAMERS.—The next supply steamer for the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, will be the *Newbern*, which will leave here on Thursday, Dec. 1. The supply steamer for the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron is the *Donegal*, and will sail from the Philadelphia Navy-yard on Wednesday, Nov. 30. The supply steamers for the East and West Gulf Blockading Squadrons, will be announced in a few days. By these steamers the Christmas and New Year's presents for our gallant boys should be sent, so as to be sure and reach them in time. Packages, parcels, &c., for these squadrons will be forwarded if sent to OSBON'S Bureau, No. 2 Dey-street, New-York City. The earlier they are sent in the surer they will be to go out in time.

[Advertisement.]

For portraits, with descriptions of character, Physiognomy, Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology and Psychology. See December No. *Phrenological Journal*, 20 cents, or $2 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Mott's Chemical Pomade restores gray hair without dying. It is superior to any liquid preparation. Sold by all druggists at 35 and 70 cents a bottle. Depot No. 31 Barclay-st.

[Advertisement.]

GIVE CONSTITUTION WATER A FAIR TRIAL.—We mean you who are under some *specialist's* care from year to year, and we particularly allude to ladies who are constantly resorting to *local treatment*, and all sorts of local applications for diseases, with as much chance of success as there would be from local applications to the throat for disease of the brain. Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE JAPANESE POLISH.—Ladies who keep their Balmorals bright, in keeping with the season, use this article. It is easily applied, and is a superior article. It can be obtained at all the principal shoe dealers.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., New-York.

Deals extensively and specially in Government securities, 7 3-10 notes, 5-20's, 10-40's and sixes of 1881, stamps, specie and State money. Interest allowed on accounts by special agreement.

F. G. ADAMS, President.

E. SCOFIELD, Cashier.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

This bank has ready for sale (allowing the commission to purchasers) U. S. 7 3-10 Notes, which at maturity are convertible into a six per cent. gold-bearing loan; collects warrants, certificates, maturing loans and drafts, and attends to all financial business with Government. Parties wishing to avoid the delay and inconvenience of direct correspondence with the departments, are invited to apply at this bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Etna, from Liverpool, &c.—Bishop McIlwaine, Mrs. Henson, Rev. C. E. McIlwaine, Mrs Margaret Mills and 3 daughters, Mr. Bergerot, Mr. Pierrepont, Mr. G. Legrave, Mr. J. Lacoste, Mrs. Bergerot, Miss Buquet, W. C. Hammell, Rev W. F. Payne, Rev. F. S. Viliviasa, Rev. A. Migliorini, A. P. J. Powell, G. Goodell, W. Colket, lady and infant, S. Semidee, Mr. and Mrs. Lintsberry and infant, A. J. Donnelly, J. H. Schaper, Mrs Bryant and Master Bryant, A. Wilson, W. B. Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. Stanthorpe, E. McMahon, S. T. Brown, Jas. Porter, Rev. Mr. McGlinn, Miss Ellen Ahea, and 383 in the steerage.

In steamship Bremen, from Bremen, &c.—W. Muller, R. Hagedorn, D. Beck, E. Claren and family, Victoria Fiedler, Dr. Clara Henkernus, E. Herold and family, Caroline Dentz, A. R. Maycaw, Anna Wolff, Marie Pasel, A. Herrmann, F. Grempler, H. von Forstner, C. Gulick, J. Schurz, J. Adler, M. Neuberger, Minna Weil and sister, Helent Schmabacker, Clara Radelheimer, P. Aeller, Isaac J. Urban, J. Berger, Regine Burger, C. Hugoffett, A. Hansel, C. Raabe, M. Kortleing, M. Rosenheim and brother, Sarah and Caroline Stein, G. Frank, J. M. Hagner, E. Sturm, J. Zoekler, and others in the steerage.

In ship Yorktown, from London, &c.—Miss Eccleston, Mrs. Jones and 3 children.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 58 | Sun sets.... 4 35 | Moon rises. 3 12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 37 | Gov.Island.. 5 26 | Hell Gate.. 6 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 24.

Arrived.

Steamship Bremen, Meyer, Bremen and Southampton 9th inst., with mdse. and 319 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had heavy westerly gales. 9th inst., 16 miles W. of the Needles passed Hamburgh steamship Saxonia, hence for Hamburg. 10th, lat. 50, lon. 17, steamship Teutonia, bound E. 11th, lat. 50, lon. 15, spoke Br. bark Collima, bound E. 20th, lat. 44, lon. 61, ship Latus, of Bristol, Eng., from Quebec, for London.

Steamship Etna, McGuigan, Liverpool 9th, via Queenstown 10th inst., with mdse. and 460 passengers to John G. Dale. Experienced strong westerly gales throughout the passage. 10th, 1:45 P. M., 42 miles W. of Fastnet, passed a steamer, supposed to be the Scotia. 14th, 10 A. M., lat. 50 29, lon. 25 50, a bark rigged screw steamer; also, at 1:45 P. M., lat. 50 26, lon. 26 10, steamship Glasgow. All bound E.

U. S. steam transport Louisa Moore, Wintars, Newbern, N. C., via Fortress Monroe 56 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Brig Reporter, Gilchrist, Boston 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Brig Helen, (of Shelbourne, N. S.,) McKenzie, East Harbor, T. I., 14 ds., with salt to Brett, Son & Co. Left no vessels.

Brig Star, (of Arichat,) Doyle, Cow Bay, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Ship Calhoun, Page, Liverpool Oct. 16, with mdse. and 128 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Have experienced a succession of very heavy N. W. and S. W. gales the entire passage; lost and split several sails. Sept. 23, in Liverpool, John Brown, seamen, fell into the lower hold and was killed. 21st inst., off Fire Island, spoke bark Milton, from Cadiz, for New-York. Anchor on the Bar 22d inst.

Ship Yorktown, Driver, London and Isle of Wight Oct. 21, with mdse. and 260 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. 4th inst., lat. 47 43, lon. 38 23, signalized a Spanish brig with loss of topmasts, bound E. 6th, lat. 43 33, lon. 41 56, saw ship Universe, hence for Liverpool.

Ship Mountaineer, Lodge, New-Orleans 18 ds., with mdse. to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Horace E. Bell, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Barnard, St. Jago 20 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton. Had some very heavy weather on the passage. Passed Snagus 8th inst., and saw at anchor bark Eliza White, ldg. for New-York.

Schr. Sea Flower, Chase, Providence.

Schr Volant, Joy, Rondout, for Boston.

BELOW—Brig John Shay.

WIND—Sunset, W. S. W.

Sailed.

Steamers John Wright, Fairbanks, California, John Gilpin, Thames.

Ship Grand Canarie.

Brigs Jaboatao, Kepler, A. B. Patterson, Helen, Delphine, Althea.

Schrs. Annie, Yankee Doodle, A. Merzek, M. Bird, Cora, John Ponder, John Curtin, Ridgewood, Atlas, H. W. Morse, Equator, J. E. Clayton, J. Nickerson, L. T. Miner, D. C. Hulse.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Jago, Nov. 4, brigs Resolute, for New-York in 2 or 3 ds.; Zero, for do., do.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A highly respectable woman; is a first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; sends up her dinners in the first style; can be recommended by the first families of the city. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTALBE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good city references. Call, for two days, at No. 138 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING OR general housework, by a smart, capable girl; is an excellent washer and ironer, neat, economical and respectful; best of reference given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation in a respectable private family to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small family. Can give the best of city reference. Call, until engaged, at No. 33 Monroe-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITuation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a first-class baker; no objection to the country; good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY of respectability, lately from Europe, as housekeeper and companion; no objection to any part of the country. Address, for one week, Miss H. CLARE, Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL a situation as general housework in a small private family; best reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 132 West 27th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, to cook, wash or iron, or do general housework; the best of city reference. Call at No. 228 East 13th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to cook, wash and iron, with the best of city references. Call, for two days, at No. 356 7th-av., near 32d-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, with excellent city reference, a situation as cook in all its branches, meats, poultry, baking, &c.; assists with the washing: wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A TIDY GIRL, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, as general house-servant; washes and irons wel, is kind to children. Wages, $6. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY PROTestant woman; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a very competent tidy woman; can take the entire charge of an infant; has good reference. Apply at No. 133 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; good city reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 910 Broadway, in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS OR chambermaid, by a respectable girl, who can give the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 98 West 28th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY PERson, as first-class nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant, and bring it up by hand, or grown children; has good city reference. Call at 392 3d-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; best city reference given. Apply for 2 days at No. 336 West 30th-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook; will assist with the washing. Call at No. 204 7th-av., near 24th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; can produce satisfactory city and country references, for capacity and sobriety. Address C. M., Box No. 211, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF BUSINESS EXPERIence, with the best of references, a situation in any legitimate occupation, where he can advance the interests of his employer, as clerk, salesman, foreman, or otherwise. Address T. J. B., care of Henry Smith, No. 134 William-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT single man, as coachman, in city or country; he fully understands it in every respect; has excellent reference. Apply at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GROOM AND coachman, by a man of long experience with horses and carriages; can produce the best of city and country reference. Address J. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by an experienced Englishman; can ride and drive well; is a good clipper and singor of horses. Call or address J. F., at Mr. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN as clerk, or assistant bookkeeper, in a good business store; will be satisfied with a moderate salary, and give security for honesty and attention. Address J. L., Box No. 136 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, just out of business for himself, as clerk in a wholesale house, is competent to take charge of a business; references given. Address W. A., No. 316 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A LADY LEAVING THE CITY wishes to obtain a situation for a competent waitress. Apply at No. 15 East 15th-st., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a single young man; is a careful driver, and understands his business well; has the best of reference. Address A. B., No. 150 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, an Englishman; a good driver, and understands the care of horses. Address D. S., Box No. 322 Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an American man. Apply at the private stable, No. 47 East 15th-st., before 12 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN (ENGLISH,) A situation as coachman; good reference. Address Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, WHERE a trustworthy man is required; the best of reference given. Address C. R., No. 241 West 35th-st.

HELP WANTED.

SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.—An opportunity to learn the trade is offered to a smart, intelligent boy, between 14 and 16 years of age, having a tact for the business. Apply at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, No. 97 Duane-st.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN AN IMPORTing fancy hardware house; unexceptionable references required. Address Box No. 1,760 Post-office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO TAKE ORDERS AND sell A. J. SMITH'S show cards. Address or apply at No. 37 Park-row, N. Y. Send $1 for samples.

DOMESTIC GOODS BUYER.—A FIRST-class buyer of domestic cotton goods may apply to E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SALEM LEG.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE
OF THE
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

This is the leg which is steadily supplanting the many "best legs in the world."

The reasons for this may be learned from "CIRCULAR NO. 5," just issued, which DESCRIBES the leg, sets forth its ADVANTAGES, and contains TESTIMONIALS and all other needful information.

Soldiers entitled to a government leg can receive the Salem Leg WITHOUT CHARGE. Address

SALEM LEG CO., Salem, Mass.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.
Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.
A very valuable and extensive water power in this State is now offered to the public. Stream never less than 3,000 horse power. Water beautifully clear, mostly from springs. Railroad communication with this city. Land lies convenient for mills and tenements. Prices low.
Cash advances in some cases made to aid in construction of buildings.
Apply at the office of TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.
All the best Sewing-machines, (NEW,) for SALE and to RENT. Also, Machines bought, exchanged and repaired. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

RAGS AND PAPER STOCK FOR SALE.
—100 bales of No. 1 White Rags.
200 bales of No. 2 White Rags.
100 bales of Colored Rags.
15 tons of Country Mixed Rags.
25 bales of New-Orleans Rags.
10 tons of Soft Woolen Rags.
10 tons of Woolen Carpet.
5 tons of Cloth.
For sale in lots to suit purchasers, at
KEENEN'S RAG WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 110 and 112 Norfolk-st.,
New-York City.

BEAUTIFUL CLEAN LINEN.—W. G. NIXEY'S Crystalized Extract of Fuller's Earth is the cheapest and best article for washing and beautifying linen, woolen, lace, lawn, muslin, &c.; possesses unequaled efficacy in removing grease, stains, and the smoke-like color of linen produced from bad washing, the excessive use of soda, lime, and other preparations of caustic alkali, and requires only to be tried to be appreciated.
May be obtained through any respectable tradesman.
Sample packets, with full directions for use, price 1d. and 6d.
No. 12 Soho-square, London.

NOTICE.—YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN of respectability, desirous of joining a first-class dramatic association about to give a performance, may address Q. R. S., Station G, 8th-st., stating where an interview can be had.

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER-plated, white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange.
HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 Chatham-

A LOVELY CHILD, (HANDSOME LITTLE girl,) a few weeks of age, will be given to a family as their own, who will take good care of it. To be seen at No. 299 12th-st., between Avenues B and C, third floor.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS. Priced catalogues sent gratis by
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

STEREOPTICONS AND MAGIC LANTERNS.
—Priced catalogues sent gratis, by
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

AGENTS SEND FOR CLARK'S INDELIble Pencil and Soldiers' Pocket Light and Brush. Circulars free. Samples by mail, 50 cents.
E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Class now forming for children, to meet once a week on SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 10½.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.
Call for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES.—AT the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M., for ladies and children. Private evening classes now forming for ladies and gentlemen.

DENTISTRY.

OSTEOPLASTIC OR ARTIFICIAL BONE Fillings, restores decayed teeth, old roots and mere shells to the natural shape, color and usefulness of sound teeth. Aching teeth and every kind of cavity filled without pain, by the discoverer. Rooms removed to No. 29 East 14th-st., one door west of Union-square. 12,000 testimonials.

N. B. GRIFFIN BROS., DENTISTS—HAVing disposed of their Brooklyn establishment, may be consulted only at No. 258 Grand-st., New-York, where they continue to insert full sets of teeth on gold or platina, $25. Silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

CHLOROFORM AND ETHER—GUARANteed the safest, pleasantest and cheapest method for extracting teeth without pain, by Dr. WAIT, Sr., No. 263 4th-av., corner 21st-st. Good sets inserted from $10 to $25.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ARE using 100 gallons of gas per day in extracting teeth, making it fresh every day, and affording entire satisfaction to patients. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION (TWELFTH WARD.)—There will be a special meeting of this association held at Tooker's Hall, 3d-av. and 128th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, 1864, for the purpose of electing delegates to the various nominating conventions. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock. WM. T. B. MILLIKEN, President.
J. H. PORTER, Acting Secretary.

RALLY! RALLY!—18TH WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this Association will be held in the Medical College, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, at 8 o'clock, to ratify the nomination for School and Charter Officers. CHAS. P. KIRKLAND, President.
JOHN McDONALD, Secretary.

MINING STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
on commission
at the
New-York Mining Exchange.
By JAMES P. WHITFIELD,
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PERECO'S
PATENT BOSOM
SHIRT.
Perfect Fitting
AND
MORE DURABLE
Than any Other.
READY MADE
OR
TO ORDER.

IRA PEREGO & SONS
NO. 175 BROADWAY—NO. 85 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.

READ THE CERTIFICATES,
AND THEN TRY IT.
WE GUARANTEE
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE
TO CURE THE WORST
CASE OF DYSPEPSIA
IN EXISTENCE,
AND WILL PAY
$1,000 REWARD
for any certificate published which does not prove, on investigation, to be genuine. C. G. CLARK & CO.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE
CURES DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE
CURES SICK HEADACHE AND HEARTBURN.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE
CURES NAUSEA AT STOMACH, CHOLERA MORBUS AND DYSENTERY.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE
Cures like magic all Diseases that originate in a
DISORDERED STOMACH OR BOWELS.

The following is from the Rev. William Stevens:
Messrs. Editors of the Journal and Courier:
Having been cured of dyspepsia through the generosity of Mr. Coe, and as this, my grateful acknowledgment, is the only remuneration he appeared willing to receive (in view of his promise,) please allow my statement a place in your columns.
For the last ten years, I have been afflicted with dyspepsia—at times so bad, that what I ate at night would distress me the next morning, and in the same way from morning until night, and I have often gone without my meals, through fear. It was while suffering in this manner that I took the first dose of COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE. It stopped my pain in one minute. So great was my confidence in it, and so strong my appetite, that I went home and ate a full meal of ham and eggs, and took a few drops of the cure, and enjoyed it better than any meal I have eaten in ten years. I have taken only one bottle, and can now eat anything I please without pain. It is something I cannot explain, but I am as confident that I am cured, as was he who said, "One thing I know, that whereas I was blind, now I see."
WILLIAM STEVENS.

From the Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison, Conn.
I have used COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE in my family, and can willingly testify to its value as a medicine.
HENRY GIDMAN,
Pastor Methodist Episcopal Church.
MADISON, Conn., June 30, 1864.

I have found COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE to possess the virtues attributed to it by the proprietors.
NEW-HAVEN, July 27, 1864. P. B. TUTTLE.

CHOLERA MORBUS.
Messrs. C. G. Clark & Co.:
You may recommend COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE for Cholera Morbus as high as you please over my name.
WM. A. DICKERMAN.
NEW-HAVEN, July, 1864.

From the benefit derived from the use of COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE in my family, I am prepared to say that I never intend to be without it, and advise all who are afflicted with Dyspepsia to try it.
PHILANDER LEWIS.
MADISON, June 30, 1864.

Messrs. C. E. Clark & Co.:
I have recommended the COE DYSPEPSIA CURE, and persons using it pronounce it the best they have tried. Signed, WM. DUPONT, Druggist.
DETROIT, Oct. 24, 1864.

Messrs. Demas Barnes & Co., New-York:
Please send me by express one bottle COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE. Why is it that such invaluable medicine is not on sale in this city?
Signed, JOHN F. McJILTON.
CUSTOM-HOUSE; SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, Baltimore, Md.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE.
Sold by druggists everywhere.
C. G. CLARK & CO.,
New-Haven, Conn., Proprietors.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM
CURES COLDS AND COUGHS.
COE'S COUGH BALSAM
CURES CROUP AND HOARSENESS.
COE'S COUGH BALSAM
CURES SORE THROAT and all LUNG and THROAT COMPLAINTS.
COE'S COUGH BALSAM.
The largest bottle for the least money—the best remedy for all diseases of the THROAT, CHEST AND LUNGS in existence.

From the Pastor of George-street M. E. Church, New-Haven:
I have used "Coe's Cough Balsam" in my family during the Winter, and I find it an invaluable remedy for Coughs and Colds. Every family should be supplied with it. J. SIMMONS.

NEW-YORK, June 13, 1863.
W. H. Coe, Esq., New-Haven, Conn.:
DEAR SIR: The lady to whom you sent a bottle of Coe's Cough Balsam, has used the same, and is much pleased with its effects. Please send us six bottles more by express. Yours respectfully,
GEORGE B. SHERMAN,
No 34 5th-st., New-York City.

DETROIT, June 22, 1864.
Messrs. C. G. Clark & Co.:
GENTS.: We have been selling Coe's Cough Balsam for about one year. Its popularity is indicated by the fact that it sells more bottles than any cough preparation in the market, for the time that it has been known. We, and our customers, can speak in the highest terms of its merits. Respectfully yours,
FARRAND, SHEELEY & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Detroit, Mich.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM
is the cheapest and best medicine in the world. It costs but 40 cents. The bottles contain twice as much as any other at the same price.
C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors,
New-Haven, Conn.

TO THE LADIES OF AMERICA:
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.
Cure all complaints incident to the sex, and remove all obstructions of nature, from whatever cause, producing health, vigor and strength.
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS are better than all pills, powders and nostrums; being a fluid preparation, their action is direct and positive, and it needs nothing but good common sense to see and understand the reason why they cure all those ills to which the female system is subjected, with dispatch and a degree of certainty which nothing but a scientifically compounded fluid preparation could reach. They are, in the most obstinate cases,
RELIABLE, AND SURE TO DO GOOD,
RELIABLE, AND SURE TO DO GOOD,
AND CANNOT DO HARM
AND CANNOT DO HARM
to the most delicate constitutions.
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS will certainly produce the regular return of nature, if taken a day or two before the expected period, and it is a maxim in the profession, that prevention is better than cure.
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS have been used by over twenty-five thousand ladies, within the past six months, and the testimony of all is, "It surely cures."
CAUTION!! CAUTION!!!
Bear in mind that I guarantee my DROPS TO CURE Suppression of the Menses, from whatever cause, though care should be taken to ascertain if pregnancy be the cause, as these DROPS would be sure to produce miscarriage, if taken whilst in that situation, and all are cautioned against using them, as I wish it distinctly understood that I do not hold myself responsible when used under such circumstances.
TO MARRIED LADIES
They are peculiarly adapted, as they bring the monthly period with such perfect regularity.
If you wish relief take no other.
Sent by mail or express to any part of the world. The Trade are now generally selling them at $1 25 per bottle; but if sent by mail it requires 25 cents additional to prepay postage with.
JOHN L. LYON, M. D., Practicing Physician, No. 195 Chapel-st., New-Haven, Conn., who can be consulted either personally or by letter concerning diseases and female weaknesses.
C. G. CLARK & CO.,
New-Haven, Conn.,
General Agents for the United States.
For sale in New-York by
DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
No. 21 Park-row.
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st.
H. B. HELMBOLD,
No. 594 Broadway.
And all Druggists and Apothecaries in the city and country.